
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION

THE SCO GROUP, INC., A DELAWARE
CORPORATION;

Plaintiff,

v.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES
CORPORATION,

Defendant.

**ORDER GRANTING IBM'S [783]
MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

2:03-CV-00294-DN

District Judge David Nuffer

This case arises out of the relationship between The SCO Group, Inc. ("SCO") and International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") regarding IBM's production of its LINUX operating system. SCO held a majority of the UNIX-on-Intel market with its UNIX operating system in 1998 when IBM and SCO agreed to collaborate to produce a new operating system, Project Monterey. SCO claimed that IBM used this project to gain access SCO's UNIX source code and then copied thousands or millions of lines of that code into LINUX. Because LINUX was offered at no cost in the open-source community, it rapidly displaced UNIX, and SCO's UNIX sales rapidly diminished. SCO publicized the alleged copyright infringement and the alleged wrongs committed by IBM, and IBM argued that SCO's tactics were improper and in bad faith, and that it had the right to use any lines of code it added to LINUX. Previously in this litigation, many claims have been resolved. This order addresses SCO's tortious interference claims, granting summary judgment on those claims in favor of IBM.

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CASE AND MOTION BACKGROUND

This case has been assigned to multiple judges in the District of Utah since it was filed in 2003. The case was administratively closed by Judge Kimball on September 20, 2007 due to SCO's filing for bankruptcy,¹ and on September 10, 2010, Judge Campbell denied SCO's request to re-open the case to resolve two of the several pending motions.² SCO filed a motion to

¹ Order Regarding Temporary Administrative Closure of Case, [docket no. 1081](#), filed Sept. 20, 2007.

² Order, [docket no. 1093](#), filed Sept. 10, 2010.

reopen the case to resolve some pending motions,³ and after the case was reassigned again, that motion was denied with the intent of keeping the case closed during the bankruptcy.⁴ On May 7, 2013, SCO filed a motion for reconsideration of that order.⁵ Because IBM did not oppose this motion or the reopening of the case, SCO's motion was granted, the previous order denying the motion to reopen⁶ was vacated, and the case was reopened on June 14, 2013.⁷

Following the resolution of separate litigation between Novell, Inc. ("Novell") and SCO,⁸ SCO proposed that six of SCO's claims be dismissed with prejudice: breach of IBM Software Agreement (Count I), breach of IBM Sublicensing Agreement (Count II), breach of Sequent Software Agreement (Count III), breach of Sequent Sublicensing Agreement (Count IV), copyright infringement (Count V), and interference with the 1995 Asset Purchase Agreement at issue in the *Novell* case (Count VIII).⁹ On July 22, 2013, IBM filed a motion for partial summary judgment regarding remaining claims based on the *Novell* judgment.¹⁰ On December 15, 2014, partial summary judgment was granted in IBM's favor on IBM's counterclaims seeking a declaration of non-infringement of the copyrights to the pre-1996 UNIX source code (IBM's Counterclaims IX and X), and on SCO's unfair competition claim (Count VI) and tortious interference claims (Counts VII and IX) "insofar as they alleged that SCO, and not Novell, owns the copyrights to the pre-1996 UNIX source code and/or that Novell does not have the right to

³ The SCO Group, Inc.'s Motion to Reopen the Case, [docket no. 1095](#), filed Nov. 4, 2011.

⁴ Memorandum Decision and Order Denying Motion to Reopen the Case, [docket no. 1109](#), filed Apr. 24, 2013.

⁵ The SCO Group, Inc.'s Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's Order Denying Motion to Reopen the Case, [docket no. 1110](#), filed May 7, 2013.

⁶ Memorandum Decision and Order Denying Motion to Reopen the Case, [docket no. 1109](#), filed Apr. 24, 2013.

⁷ Order Reopening Case and Vacating Prior Order, [docket no. 1115](#), filed June 14, 2013.

⁸ *SCO Group, Inc. v. Novell, Inc.*, Case No. 2:04-cv-00129-TS.

⁹ Partial Judgment Dismissing SCO Claims, [docket no. 1123](#), filed July 10, 2013.

¹⁰ IBM's Motion and Memorandum for Partial Summary Judgment on the Basis of the *Novell* Judgment, [docket no. 1126](#), filed July 22, 2013.

waive IBM's alleged breaches of the licensing agreements pursuant to which IBM licensed pre-1996 UNIX source code.”¹¹

On March 13, 2015, SCO and IBM filed a Joint Status Report¹² outlining the claims and motions that remain pending. SCO's only remaining claims are unfair competition (Count VI), tortious interference with a contract (Count VII), and tortious interference with prospective a business relationship (Count IX), all of which are challenged by summary judgment motions. IBM has eight pending counterclaims, seven of which are challenged by summary judgment motions.¹³ An order entering summary judgment against SCO on its unfair competition claim (Count VI) was entered February 5, 2016.¹⁴ This order addresses only SCO's remaining claims, for tortious interference (Counts VII and IX).

On September 25, 2006, IBM filed a motion for summary judgment on SCO's tortious interference claims,¹⁵ followed shortly thereafter by a memorandum in support.¹⁶ On November 11, 2006, SCO filed its opposition brief,¹⁷ to which IBM replied on January 12, 2007.¹⁸ The

¹¹ Memorandum Decision and Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part IBM's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on the Basis of the *Novell* Judgment, [docket no. 1132](#), filed Dec. 15, 2014.

¹² [Docket no. 1134](#), filed Mar. 13, 2015.

¹³ IBM's pending counterclaims are breach of contract (Counterclaim I), a violation of the Lanham Act (Counterclaim II), unfair competition (Counterclaim III), intentional interference with prospective economic relations (Counterclaim IV), a violation of the New York State Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act (Counterclaim V), breach of the General Public License (Counterclaim VI), promissory estoppel (Counterclaim VII), and copyright infringement (Counterclaim VIII). SCO has not challenged IBM's breach of contract counterclaim by dispositive motions.

¹⁴ Order Granting IBM's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, [docket no. 1159](#), filed Feb. 5, 2016.

¹⁵ IBM's Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Causes of Action) ("IBM's Interference Motion"), [docket no. 783](#), filed Sept. 25, 2006.

¹⁶ IBM's Memorandum in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Causes of Action) Filed Under Seal Pursuant to 9/16/03 Protective Order, Docket #38 ("IBM's Interference Memorandum"), [docket no. 803](#), filed Sept. 29, 2006.

¹⁷ SCO's Memorandum in Opposition to IBM's Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Causes of Action) Filed Under Seal ("SCO's Interference Opposition"), [docket no. 868](#), filed Nov. 11, 2006.

parties argued the motion before Judge Kimball on March 5, 2007.¹⁹ Pursuant to a request in the March 2015 Joint Status Report²⁰ to supplement the older briefing, the parties were given the opportunity to provide five additional pages of authority.²¹ On May 21, 2015, IBM filed its supplemental brief,²² and SCO filed its supplement on June 5, 2015.²³

A status conference was held on June 11, 2015 in which the parties gave brief educational and background summaries on the remaining claims and motions.²⁴ As part of this background presentation, both parties relied heavily on both Utah and New York case law, agreeing that there was not an important distinction in the bodies of law regarding this case and stipulating to the use of both. In that hearing, the parties also agreed to engage in settlement negotiations conducted by a magistrate judge, but were not amendable to a settlement conference when the magistrate judge attempted to arrange one.²⁵

Having reviewed the parties' original and supplementary briefing as well as their oral argument before Judge Kimball, it is unnecessary to hold additional oral argument to decide this motion. Therefore, for the reasons stated more fully below, summary judgment is GRANTED in IBM's favor on SCO's tortious interference claims.

¹⁸ IBM's Reply Memorandum in Further Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Causes of Action) Filed Under Seal Pursuant to 9/16/03 Protective Order, Docket #38 ("IBM's Interference Reply"), docket no. 946, filed Jan. 12, 2007.

¹⁹ See Minute Entry, docket no. 974, filed Mar. 5, 2007.

²⁰ [Docket no. 1134](#), filed Mar. 13, 2015.

²¹ See Docket Text Order, docket no. 1142, filed May 28, 2015.

²² IBM's Case Law Update with Respect to Its Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Unfair Competition Claim (SCO's Sixth Cause of Action) and Its Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh and Ninth Causes of Action) ("IBM's Interference Supplement"), [docket no. 1140](#), filed May 21, 2015.

²³ SCO's Response to IBM's Case Law Update with Respect to Its Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Unfair Competition Claim (SCO's Sixth Cause of Action) and Its Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh and Ninth Causes of Action) ("SCO's Interference Supplement"), [docket no. 1144](#), filed June 5, 2015.

²⁴ See Minute Order, docket no. 1150, filed June 11, 2015.

²⁵ See Order Regarding Settlement Conference Referral, [docket no. 1155](#), filed July 7, 2015.

STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS ON [783]

The below collection of undisputed facts is distilled from the above listed filings. IBM's Interference Memorandum provided a statement of facts²⁶ and separate supporting exhibits.²⁷ SCO's Interference Opposition responded to IBM's statement of facts²⁸ and provided a statement of additional facts²⁹ and its own set of exhibits. IBM's Interference Reply replied to SCO's responses to IBM's statement of facts³⁰ and included an addendum in which it objected to SCO's additional facts.³¹ In the June 11, 2015 hearing, the parties agreed to reconcile the facts on IBM's Interference Motion and IBM's summary judgment motion³² regarding SCO's unfair competition claim.³³ The parties were ordered to reconcile the facts on IBM's unfair competition motion first, to be completed within 30 days; however, after seeking an extension, the parties failed to reconcile the facts as ordered. Determination of the undisputed facts has been made by the court.

The headings in this statement of facts are descriptive, not declaratory or substantive.

A. SCO's Complaints and Disclosures.

1. SCO's first complaint in this case, filed on March 6, 2003, included a claim for interference with contract. In it, SCO identified seven companies as purported examples of companies with whose contracts IBM is alleged to have interfered: The Sherwin-Williams

²⁶ IBM's Interference Memorandum at 3–35.

²⁷ See Declaration of Todd M. Shaughnessy Filed Under Seal Pursuant to 9/16/03 Protective Order, Docket #38 ("IBM's First Exhibits"), [docket no. 804](#), filed under seal on Sept. 25, 2006.

²⁸ SCO's Interference Opposition at 56–94, Appendix A: Response to IBM's "Statement of Undisputed Facts."

²⁹ *Id.* at 4–27.

³⁰ IBM's Unfair Competition Reply at Addendum A: IBM's Undisputed Facts: IBM Interference Brief.

³¹ *Id.* at Addendum B: IBM's Objections to SCO's Alleged Evidence.

³² IBM's Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Unfair Competition Claim (SCO's Sixth Cause of Action), [docket no. 782](#), filed Sept. 25, 2006.

³³ See Minute Order, docket no. 1150, filed June 11, 2015.

Company (“Sherwin-Williams”), Papa John’s Pizza, AutoZone, Inc. (“AutoZone”), Hewlett-Packard Company (“Hewlett-Packard”), Fujitsu Ltd., NEC, and Toshiba Group.³⁴

2. SCO’s Amended Complaint, filed on July 22, 2003, also contained a claim for interference with contract, but this time listed only three companies as purported examples of companies with which IBM is alleged to have interfered: Sherwin-Williams, Papa John’s Pizza and AutoZone.³⁵

3. IBM propounded its first set of interrogatories on June 13, 2003, asking, in Interrogatory No. 8, that SCO, among other things, “identify all agreements with which plaintiff alleges IBM interfered and describe, in detail, each instance in which plaintiff alleges or contends that IBM interfered with those agreements, including but not limited to . . . all persons involved in the alleged interference . . . and . . . the specific trade secret or confidential or proprietary information, if any, involved in the alleged interference.”³⁶

4. On August 4, 2003, SCO responded to IBM’s Interrogatory No. 8 only with stock objections, stating that “discovery has just begun and [SCO] has not received responsive discovery from IBM that would allow it to fully answer this question because part of this information is peculiarly within the knowledge of IBM.”³⁷

5. On October 1, 2003, IBM filed a motion to compel SCO to provide complete responses to its interrogatories, including Interrogatory No. 8.³⁸

³⁴ Complaint ¶ 125, attached as Exhibit 1 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

³⁵ Amended Complaint ¶ 157, attached as Exhibit 2 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

³⁶ Defendant IBM’s First Set of Interrogatories and First Request for the Production of Documents at 4-5 Interrogatory No. 8, attached as Exhibit 11 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

³⁷ Plaintiff’s Responses to Defendant’s First Set of Interrogatories and First Request for the Production of Documents at 12 Interrogatory Response No. 8, attached as Exhibit 31 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

³⁸ Defendant/Counterclaim Plaintiff International Business Machines Corporation’s Memorandum in Support of Motion to Compel Discovery, attached as Exhibit 62 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

6. On October 23, 2003, the same day it filed an opposition to IBM's motion to compel, SCO served IBM with a supplemental response to IBM's first set of interrogatories.³⁹ In it, SCO claimed that IBM had interfered with SCO's contracts or prospective relationships with 12 entities- Sherwin-Williams, AutoZone, Target Corporation ("Target"), The Kroger Company ("Kroger"), Advanced Auto, Shaw's Supermarkets, State of Maine (Department of Labor), Eckerd Corporation/CVS Pharmacy ("Eckerd/CVS"), Safeway, Inc. ("Safeway"), Hewlett-Packard, Intel Corporation ("Intel") and Computer Associates International, Inc. ("Computer Associates") – nine of whom had never before been identified by SCO.⁴⁰

7. On December 12, 2003, Magistrate Judge Wells granted IBM's motions to compel, and ordered SCO "[t]o respond fully and in detail to Interrogatory Nos. 1–9 as stated in IBM's First Set of Interrogatories" on or before January 12, 2004.⁴¹

8. After the January 12, 2004 deadline, SCO submitted its "Revised Supplemental Response to Defendant's First and Second Set of Interrogatories" on January 15, 2004. In it, SCO claimed that IBM had interfered with SCO's contracts or prospective relationships with seven – not 12 – entities: Sherwin-Williams, AutoZone, Target, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, Computer Associates, and Oracle Corporation ("Oracle").⁴²

9. The next month, SCO filed a Second Amended Complaint, dated February 27, 2004, and the list of companies shrank further. There, SCO's Seventh Cause of Action again

³⁹ Plaintiff's Supplemental Response to Defendant's First Set of Interrogatories, attached as Exhibit 32 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 32 Supplemental Interrogatory Response No. 8.

⁴¹ Order Granting International Business Machine's Motions to Compel Discovery and Requests for Production of Documents, filed Dec. 12, 2003, at 2, 3, attached as Exhibit 55 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁴² Plaintiff's Revised Supplemental Response to Defendant's First and Second Set of Interrogatories at 50-56 Supplemental Interrogatory Response No. 8, attached as Exhibit 33 to IBM's First Exhibits (SCO dropped Kroger, Advanced Auto, Shaw's Supermarkets, State of Maine (Department of Labor), Eckerd's/CVS, and Safeway, and added Oracle for the first time).

alleged interference with contract, this time specifically identifying only two companies (Sherwin-Williams and AutoZone, purportedly as examples) with which IBM is alleged to have interfered. SCO reiterated that its claim also extended to “existing or potential economic relationships with a variety of companies in the computer industry, including but not limited to Hewlett-Packard.”⁴³ SCO’s Ninth Cause of Action claiming interference with business relations identified only one company (Hewlett-Packard) with whose business relationship IBM is alleged to have interfered.⁴⁴ Thus, as of February 27, 2004, the three companies involved in SCO’s interference claims that were specifically identified were Sherman-Williams, AutoZone, and Hewlett-Packard.

10. By Order dated March 3, 2004, the Court reiterated its December 2003 Order, compelling SCO again to provide meaningful responses to IBM’s interrogatories, this time on or before April 19, 2004.⁴⁵ Specifically, the Court required SCO to “fully comply within 45 days of the entry of this order with the Court’s previous order dated December 12, 2003.”⁴⁶ The Magistrate Judge further observed that SCO had made “good faith efforts to comply with the Court’s prior order.”⁴⁷

11. On January 22, 2005, IBM propounded its sixth set of interrogatories, including Interrogatory No. 24, which states:

For each of the claims asserted by plaintiff in this lawsuit, please describe in detail all of the alleged damages to plaintiff that were proximately caused by IBM, including, but not limited to; (a) the amount of the alleged damages; (b) the basis for the alleged damages; (c) the precise methodology by which the damages

⁴³ Second Amended Complaint ¶ 209, attached as Exhibit 3 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁴⁴ *Id.* ¶¶ 208-14.

⁴⁵ Order Regarding SCO’s Motion to Compel Discovery and IBM’s Motion to Compel Discovery, filed Mar. 3, 2004, at 2, attached as Exhibit 56 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 3.

were calculated; documents or other materials relied upon or considered in determining the alleged damages; and (d) all efforts undertaken by plaintiff to mitigate the alleged damages.⁴⁸

12. On April 21, 2005, at a hearing before the Court, counsel for SCO stated:

IBM has served interrogatories on SCO, and SCO is under an obligation to respond to those interrogatories. We will do so as soon as we can. If it arises that IBM is of the view that it has not received our responses to their interrogatories in enough time to complete discovery, that is an issue to raise with the Court at that point. The Court is full of arsenal [sic] of measures it can take to allow more time or to preclude us from using evidence if we haven't produced responses to those interrogatories in time.⁴⁹

13. On July 1, 2005, the Court entered a Revised Scheduling Order, setting October 28, 2005, as the "Interim Deadline for Parties to Disclose with Specificity All Allegedly Misused Material" and December 22, 2005, as the "Final Deadline for Parties to Identify with Specificity All Allegedly Misused Material."⁵⁰ The Court required SCO to update interrogatory responses accordingly, including its response to Interrogatory No. 8.⁵¹

14. Having received no further update to its response to Interrogatory No.8 despite the three Court orders, on September 2, 2005, IBM served SCO with a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition notice, asking that SCO designate a corporate representative to testify about SCO's relationships, and IBM's alleged interference, with the 13 entities identified in all of SCO's interrogatory responses to that point (Sherwin-Williams, AutoZone, Target, Kroger, Advanced Auto, Shaw's Supermarkets, State of Maine (Department of Labor), Eckerd's/CVS, Safeway, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, Computer Associates, and Oracle), as well as with Novell.⁵²

⁴⁸ Defendant/Counterclaim-Plaintiff IBM's Sixth Set of Interrogatories and Sixth Request for Production of Documents at 3 Interrogatory No. 24, attached as Exhibit 17 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁴⁹ Transcript of Motion Hearing, dated Apr. 21, 2005, at 95:20-96:4, attached as Exhibit 417 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁵⁰ Order, filed July 1, 2005, at 4, attached as Exhibit 58 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² Defendant/Counterclaim-Plaintiff IBM's Notice of 30(b)(6) Deposition ("IBM's 30(b)(6) Deposition Notice") at 5-6, attached as Exhibit 20 to IBM's First Exhibits.

15. SCO designated Jeff Hunsaker, Senior Vice-President and General Manager of SCO's UNIX division and former Vice-President of Worldwide Sales, to testify about SCO's business relationships with the 14 entities listed in IBM's notice.⁵³ SCO also designated Ryan Tibbitts, SCO's general counsel, to testify about the remaining subtopics, including "the date, nature and particulars of any conduct by IBM interfering with the relationship" and "the impact on SCO of IBM's conduct."⁵⁴

16. On October 7, 2005, at a hearing before the Court, counsel for SCO committed to supplementing SCO's responses to IBM's interrogatories, including its response to Interrogatory No. 8, by December 22, 2005, as required by the Court in its July 1, 2005, Order:

Counsel for SCO: Now, with respect to material that has been produced, Judge Kimball ordered us by October 24th to provide our interim disclosures of the technology and supplement that with the final disclosure in December. We are working on that and. We intend to fully comply with the order, which is the current order we understand we are operating under with respect to those mentioned by identification.⁵⁵

17. At his deposition on November 10, 2005, Mr. Hunsaker (SCO's 30(b)(6) designee) could name no companies other than the 14 listed in IBM's 30(b)(6) notice as having relationships with SCO with which IBM allegedly interfered:

Q: Could you please answer if, aside from the companies mentioned in Topic 10, there is any other company or entity with whose relationship with SCO IBM has allegedly interfered with?

A: As relates to specific names of companies, no. As it relates to the impact of IBM on SCO's business to all of our customers, it's broad.⁵⁶

⁵³ Letter from E. Normand to A. Sorenson, dated Sept. 26, 2005, attached as Exhibit 47 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁵⁴ IBM's 30(b)(6) Deposition Notice at 6.

⁵⁵ Transcript of Motion Hearing, dated Oct. 7, 2005, at 56:1-7, attached as Exhibit 418 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁵⁶ Deposition Transcript of Jeff Hunsaker, dated Nov. 10, 2005 ("Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo."), at 19:10-17, attached as Exhibit 312 to IBM's First Exhibits.

18. In response to questions concerning SCO's historical revenues from each of the 14 companies and the SCO products purchased by these companies, Mr. Hunsaker could not provide any specific information, but instead referred to certain "financial records" that he stated had already been provided to IBM.⁵⁷ Counsel for IBM requested that "the records that Mr. Hunsaker has referred to that he reviewed regarding revenue products and other information for the [14] Subject Companies be produced to [IBM], and if it already has been produced, that it be specifically identified to [IBM]."⁵⁸

19. On November 30, 2005, counsel for IBM wrote to counsel for SCO, requesting that SCO produce the "financial and other information dating from 1996 and pertaining to SCO customers, revenues and product sales" that Mr. Hunsaker testified he had reviewed.⁵⁹ Counsel for IBM stated, "It became readily apparent that IBM was seeking reasonably detailed and specific information with respect to the Subject Companies. Mr. Hunsaker was not prepared to provide this type of information."⁶⁰

20. On December 1, 2005, SCO produced two documents to IBM. One document purported to contain "Revenue Information" from 1999 to 2005 for 12 of the 14 companies listed in IBM's notice (omitting Advanced Auto and Oracle). The other document purported to contain "Invoicing" information from 1996 to 1998 for 13 of the 14 companies listed in IBM's notice (omitting Advanced Auto).⁶¹

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 63:15–20, 138:2–25, 140:21–141:16, 146:22–147:8.

⁵⁸ *Id.* at 159:18–23.

⁵⁹ Letter from C. Drake to E. Normand, dated Nov. 30, 2005, at 3, attached as Exhibit 209 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 3-4.

⁶¹ Revenue Information for Select Customers for the Period of FY1999 to FY2005, attached as Exhibit 49 to IBM's First Exhibits; Invoicing Only -- Not Revenue for the Period of Fiscal Year 1996 to 1998, attached as Exhibit 50 to IBM's First Exhibits.

21. The next day, IBM deposed Darl McBride, SCO's President and CEO. When Mr. McBride was asked to confirm that the 13 companies identified in the documents were the only companies with which IBM was alleged to have interfered, he declined to do so and instead went on to identify ten new "sets" of relationships, constituting at least 43 entities, with which he claimed IBM interfered.⁶² The ten "sets" identified by Mr. McBride were: (i) the "Members of United Linux"; (ii) SCO's "Customers" in its typical distribution channel; (iii) "Third-Party Software and Hardware Vendors"; (iv) "Industry Event Companies"; (v) the "Chicago 7" companies; (vi) "Industry Analysts"; (vii) the "Project Monterey Group"; (viii) "Standards Bodies or Companies Related to Standards Bodies"; (ix) "SCO Investors"; and (x) the "Media".⁶³ At his deposition, Mr. McBride could not identify all of the members of these groups.⁶⁴

22. Mr. McBride also testified that he "[knew] there are other names," that "the list of those companies would be much longer than what I could just recall off the top of my head," and that he could not "tell . . . specifics of everyone that should be on that list."⁶⁵

23. On December 5, 2005, counsel for IBM sent SCO's counsel a letter, objecting to Mr. McBride's testimony and the expansion of SCO's interference claims.⁶⁶ Counsel for IBM stated:

It is difficult to view Mr. McBride's testimony as anything other than a misguided attempt by SCO to gain an unfair tactical advantage by expanding the scope of its interference and unfair competition claims and trying to force an extension of the discovery schedule. If SCO were allowed to expand its claims by Mr. McBride's assertions, which (like most of his testimony) lacked any basis in personal

⁶² Deposition Transcript of Darl McBride, dated Dec. 2, 2005 ("McBride Dec. 2, 2005 Depo."), at 63:12-83:24, attached as Exhibit 317 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁶³ Persons or Entities Whose Relationship with SCO IBM is Alleged to have Interfered with, such that SCO was Damaged, that are the Subject of SCO's Claims Against IBM – Identified by Mr. McBride at Deposition, attached as Exhibit 51 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁶⁴ McBride Dec. 2, 2005 Depo. at 67:19-68:9.

⁶⁵ *Id.* at 64:4-5, 64:9-10, 83:21-22.

⁶⁶ Letter from T. Shaughnessy to E. Normand, dated Dec. 5, 2005, attached as Exhibit 52 to IBM's First Exhibits.

knowledge, then IBM would be required to undertake substantial additional third-party discovery at great expense, burden and prejudice to IBM.⁶⁷

Counsel for IBM also requested that SCO confirm that SCO's interference claims were limited to IBM's alleged interference with only the persons or entities listed in its interrogatory responses, at its Rule 30(b)(6) depositions and in the two documents produced the day before Mr. McBride's deposition.⁶⁸

24. In response, counsel for SCO stated that IBM's objections to Mr. McBride's testimony were "mistaken," that Mr. Tibbitts would testify on behalf of the company on the remainder of IBM's Rule 30(b)(6) subtopics regarding SCO's interference claims, including the identity of all companies with whom IBM is alleged to have interfered, and that "SCO's supplemental interrogatory responses . . . will be consistent with SCO's 30(b)(6) testimony on the same topics as the interrogatory responses."⁶⁹ More completely, SCO's counsel explained:

Mr. Hunsaker was not designated to testify as a 30(b)(6) witness on the topic of IBM's interference with SCO's business relationships underlying SCO's claims for tortious interference with contract and/or unfair competition. As per SCO's objection at the time that IBM questioned Mr. Hunsaker (which objection you do not acknowledge in your December 5 letter), any question about the scope of SCO's interference or unfair competition claims "exceeds the scope of the topic, the designation, for the witness."⁷⁰

25. IBM took the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Mr. Tibbitts as to SCO's interference claims the following week, on December 16, 2005. During Mr. Tibbitts's deposition, SCO produced a spreadsheet describing "the interferences that [SCO is] alleging and currently

⁶⁷ *Id.* at 2.

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ Letter from E. Normand to T. Shaughnessy, dated Dec. 8, 2005, at 5, attached as Exhibit 60 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁷⁰ *Id.* (citing Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 18:22-24).

investigating.”⁷¹ This spreadsheet, marked as Exhibit 90 to Mr. Tibbitts’s deposition, identifies some 250 entities in at least seven countries.⁷² Exhibit 90 provides little meaningful information, if any, concerning the nature of SCO’s claim, IBM’s alleged misconduct, SCO’s relationships with the companies identified, SCO’s historical or prospective business with the companies or SCO’s alleged damages.⁷³

26. Although counsel for SCO stated to counsel for IBM that Exhibit 90 would “assist [Mr. Tibbitts] in answering these questions,”⁷⁴ when asked to provide information beyond what was represented on the chart, Mr. Tibbitts testified that “Well, as a general proviso, I don’t know much about these entities other than what’s on the spreadsheet here.”⁷⁵ Mr. Tibbitts testified that, other than certain additions he had, it was SCO’s “intent that this document basically be our answer to this category.”⁷⁶

27. When asked whether he could provide any additional information about any of the entities listed in Exhibit 90, Mr. Tibbitts testified, “So first page, no; second page, no; third page, no; fourth page, no; fifth page, no; sixth page, no; seventh page, no; eighth, no.”⁷⁷ Mr. Tibbitts further testified:

Q: [W]ith the exception of those that you’ve identified, which we’ll talk about in just a minute, you are not prepared today to provide information beyond that which appears in Exhibit 90?

A: Correct, and as I’ve already testified to.

⁷¹ Deposition Transcript of Ryan E. Tibbitts, dated Dec. 16, 2005 (“Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo.”), at 43:9-14, 44:3-5, attached as Exhibit 319 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁷² Alleged IBM Interference Subject of and to Discovery 12/15/2005, attached as Exhibit 61 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 43:16-17.

⁷⁵ *Id.* at 53:5-7.

⁷⁶ *Id.* at 53:8-12.

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 85:7-9.

Q: Right. And that would include information regarding the specifics of IBM's conduct?

A: Correct.⁷⁸

28. At times, where Mr. Tibbitts purported to provide additional information beyond what appeared on the face of Exhibit 90, his testimony was frequently based on mere speculation. For example, when asked to elaborate on the meaning of an entry on Exhibit 90 that stated "Dell shifted over to IBM's plan," Mr. Tibbitts responded, "No. I mean I can guess that it means shifted over to IBM's Linux plan, but that's a guess on my part."⁷⁹

29. Although many of the entries on Exhibit 90 contain the identical allegations that "IBM's sales representatives persuad[ed] SCO's customers that SCO has no viability"⁸⁰ and that there was "direct pressure from IBM to stop dealing with SCO,"⁸¹ Mr. Tibbitts was unable to substantiate or clarify these allegations in any way.

Q: Are you able to testify concerning the specifics of any statements by IBM to any customers or prospective customers identified in Exhibit 90 concerning SCO's viability?

A: No.

Q: And are you able to provide any information about IBM's alleged direct pressure to these customers and prospective customers to stop dealing with SCO?

A: No.⁸²

30. Mr. Tibbitts, SCO's Rule 30(b)(6) witness on SCO's relationship with BayStar Capital Management, LLC ("Baystar"), also testified that all he knew about IBM's alleged interference with BayStar was as briefly stated in SCO's Exhibit 90: "No, I think this is all I know about IBM's alleged involvement with -- behind the scenes with BayStar": that BayStar's

⁷⁸ *Id.* at 87:2-9.

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 110:7-14.

⁸⁰ Alleged IBM Interference Subject of and to Discovery 12/15/2005, attached as Exhibit 61 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 89:14-22.

principal, Lawrence Goldfarb, “told [SCO’s CEO] Darl [McBride] sort of after the dust settled that IBM was on him, on him, on him, or something like that.”⁸³

31. The next week, on December 20, 2005, counsel for IBM spoke with counsel for SCO regarding Mr. McBride’s and Mr. Tibbitts’s testimony and SCO’s expansion of its interference claims.⁸⁴ Counsel for SCO stated that SCO had now determined to limit the number of specific companies for which SCO was claiming interference to ten, and possibly to five, and that SCO would provide an updated interrogatory response reflecting this as soon as possible.⁸⁵ In response, counsel for IBM stated that if such a response was not promptly provided, IBM was prepared to bring the matter to the attention of the Court.⁸⁶

32. On December 22, 2005, SCO served its final disclosures, but failed to update its interrogatory responses, including its response to Interrogatory No. 8.⁸⁷

33. On December 28, 2005, counsel for SCO informed counsel for IBM that the number of specific companies at issue would in fact be only six; that they would be BayStar, Hewlett-Packard, Oracle, AutoZone, Intel, and Novell; and that SCO would promptly supplement its interrogatory answers accordingly.⁸⁸

⁸³ *Id.* at 86:15–19.

⁸⁴ Declaration of Todd M. Shaughnessy (“Shaughnessy Declaration”) ¶ 2, attached as Exhibit 70 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁸⁵ *Id.* ¶ 3.

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ SCO’s Disclosure of Material Misuses by IBM, attached as Exhibit 54 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁸⁸ Shaughnessy Declaration ¶ 4.

34. On January 13, 2006, after the December 22, 2005, deadline for finally submitting its final disclosures and updated interrogatory responses, SCO served a revised Supplemental Response to Interrogatory No. 8.⁸⁹

35. Despite SCO's commitment to limit its interference claims to approximately six companies, the Supplemental Response identifies over 150 entities whose relationship with SCO IBM allegedly interfered with.⁹⁰ The Supplemental Response also identifies six companies or entities with which SCO claims IBM interfered through various direct contacts with the companies: BayStar, Hewlett-Packard, Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel, as well as an "OpenSource Conference" in Scottsdale, Arizona.⁹¹

36. As to these, SCO makes the following allegations:

a. BayStar: SCO alleges that, following BayStar's investment in SCO in October 2003, "IBM on one or more occasions communicated with BayStar in order to induce BayStar to threaten litigation against SCO and to terminate its business relationship with and/or withdraw or reduce its investment in SCO" and that "[a]s a proximate result of IBM's communications with BayStar, BayStar terminated its business relationship with SCO in May 2004."⁹²

b. Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel: SCO alleges "[o]n information and belief" that IBM contacted Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel during or shortly

⁸⁹ SCO's Supplemental Response to Interrogatory No. 8 ("Supplemental Response"), attached as Exhibit 46 to IBM's First Exhibits.

⁹⁰ *Id.*

⁹¹ *Id.* at 2-7.

⁹² *Id.* at 2-3.

after the LinuxWorld 2003 convention and informed them that IBM was “cutting off all business ties with SCO” and that IBM wanted each of them to do the same.⁹³

c. Hewlett-Packard: SCO alleges that “[Karen] Smith [of IBM] contacted Rick Becker of Hewlett-Packard during or shortly after the LinuxWorld 2003 convention and stated that IBM was cutting off all business ties with SCO and wanted Hewlett-Packard to do the same.”⁹⁴ SCO relies entirely on the deposition testimony of Mr. Becker, that at the LinuxWorld 2003 convention, Ms. Smith “indicated to me that IBM was going to withdraw all their business activities from SCO, and that in the interest of the best outcome for our joint Linux initiatives that she was going to suggest that HP, and I was representing HP, and following me, Intel should do the same.”⁹⁵ SCO also alleges that, although Hewlett-Packard and SCO “still have a good business relationship, Hewlett-Packard has provided SCO with significantly less support than it did in 2002.”⁹⁶

d. OpenSource Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona: SCO alleges that Darl McBride “entered into an oral business relationship with John Terpstra, who was hosting an OpenSource Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona, in the spring of 2004, to speak at the conference.”⁹⁷ SCO further claims that IBM thereafter “contacted Mr. Terpstra and informed him that IBM did not want Mr. McBride to speak at the conference, and

⁹³ *Id.* at 4.

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ Deposition Transcript of Rick Becker, dated Oct. 15, 2003 (“Becker Oct. 15, 2003 Depo.”), at 54:3-20, 55:6-11, attached as Exhibit 118 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

⁹⁶ Supplemental Response at 4.

⁹⁷ *Id.* at 7.

intimated that IBM would withdraw its participation in the conference if Mr. McBride did speak.”⁹⁸

37. The Supplemental Response also alleges that IBM “encourag[ed] and improperly enabl[ed] numerous companies to migrate to or to use an enterprise-hardened Linux platform operating on Intel-based hardware rather than use SCO’s UnixWare or OpenServer products[,]” thereby interfering with SCO’s prospective business relationships with 19 “former SCO customers who migrated to an enterprise-hardened Linux platform” (Actual Systems, Advantage Business Computers, AmCom Software, Auto Zone, Avaya, Avnet, Bebe, Frazee Paints, Kmart, Prime Clinical, Radical System, Safeway, Save Mart, Shaw’s Supermarkets, Sherwin-Williams, Shopper’s Drug Mart, Snyder Drug Stores, Target Pharmacies, and West Communications) and 156 “other Linux users who chose an enterprise-hardened Linux platform[.]”⁹⁹

38. On June 28, 2006, Magistrate Judge Wells issued an Order Granting in Part IBM’s Motion to Limit SCO’s Claims. In the Order, Judge Wells states:

In an order signed by Judge Kimball on July 1, 2005, both SCO and IBM were given two important dates, October 28, 2005 and December 22, 2005 respectively. These dates were court ordered deadlines for the parties “to disclose with specificity all allegedly misused material”. With the October date being the interim deadline and the December date being the final deadline. Pursuant to this same order, the parties were also ordered to “update interrogatory responses.”¹⁰⁰

39. Because Mr. Tibbitts was unable to provide meaningful information about SCO’s claims at his December 16, 2005 deposition, and because SCO’s claims continued to evolve,

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ *Id.* at 7–13.

¹⁰⁰ Order Granting In Part IBM’s Motion to Limit SCO’s Claims, filed June 28, 2006, at 14-15, attached as Exhibit 59 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

IBM deposed Mr. Tibbitts a second time in his capacity as SCO's Rule 30(b)(6) witness on the interference claims on June 30, 2006.¹⁰¹

40. At this deposition, SCO confirmed that the Supplemental Response sets forth "the complete and accurate" response to IBM's Interrogatory No. 8 as it understood it to date, that it "supersede[s]" and "replace[s]" SCO's prior responses to Interrogatory No.8, and that – at least as to pages one through ten of the Supplemental Response – SCO has "no plan to update anything" therein.¹⁰²

41. Mr. Tibbitts further acknowledged that SCO was "abandoning" its tortious interference claims with respect to five of the 19 "former SCO customers" identified in the Supplemental Response – Avnet, Frazee Paints, Save Mart, Snyder Drug Stores, and Target because these companies had not switched to a LINUX platform at all.¹⁰³

42. As set out in the Supplemental Response and Mr. Tibbitts's testimony, SCO now asserts its Seventh and Ninth Causes of Action with respect to:

a. Six identified contractual or existing business relationships with which IBM allegedly interfered by specific conduct or communication to the companies or persons with whom SCO had the relationships: BayStar, Hewlett-Packard, Computer Associates, Oracle, Intel, and the OpenSource Conference.

b. Possible business relationships that allegedly might have been established with companies in a second group, consisting of the 14 "former SCO customers" and 156 "other Linux users." SCO "is not alleging that IBM contacted any one of these companies individually and somehow wrongfully induced them to switch to Linux on that basis";

¹⁰¹ Deposition Transcript of Ryan Tibbitts, dated June 30, 2006 ("Tibbitts June 30, 2006 Depo."), attached as Exhibit 345 to IBM's First Exhibits.

¹⁰² *Id.* at 9:10–10:1, 22:24–23:21.

¹⁰³ *Id.* at 24:23–26:22.

instead, the alleged acts consists of IBM's alleged activities relating to LINUX affecting the marketplace in general.¹⁰⁴ SCO has characterized this claim as one for "indirect" interference or interference with "the UNIX on Intel market as a whole."¹⁰⁵ SCO asserts that, but for IBM's alleged interference, these companies and entities "foreseeably would have chosen a SCO platform" rather than a LINUX platform.¹⁰⁶ SCO also does not claim that the more than 150 "other Linux users" were SCO customers or that SCO necessarily had any direct contact or communication with them. In fact, during Mr. Tibbitts's June 30, 2006 Rule 30(b)(6) deposition, counsel for SCO admitted that SCO generated the list of the 156 companies by lifting companies named in an IBM document which purports to identify certain companies as "Linux wins[.]"¹⁰⁷ In its Supplemental Response, SCO expressly states that the claims as to these 156 companies are made only "on information and belief."¹⁰⁸

B. Background on SCO in the UNIX-On-Intel Market

43. The Santa Cruz Operation ("SCO" or "Santa Cruz")¹⁰⁹ was founded 1979 as a UNIX system porting and consulting company.¹¹⁰ In 1983, SCO delivered the first packaged

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at 29:16–30:10.

¹⁰⁵ McBride Dec. 2, 2005 Depo. at 67:22–25; Tibbitts June 30, 2006 Depo. at 26:19–22, 35:4–11.

¹⁰⁶ Supplemental Response at 7–13.

¹⁰⁷ Tibbitts June 30, 2006 Depo. at 42:6–11.

¹⁰⁸ Supplemental Response at 11-13.

¹⁰⁹ The Santa Cruz Operation was historically referred to as "SCO" and many documents in this action use the term "SCO" in reference to that entity. In May 2001, Santa Cruz transferred its UNIX assets to plaintiff, which was then called Caldera International, Inc. ("Caldera"). Immediately after the sale, Santa Cruz changed its name to Tarantella. Caldera International Inc. remained Caldera after the transaction but later, in 2002, changed its name to The SCO Group, Inc., the plaintiff in this action, in order to leverage the UNIX assets and business it had acquired. The term "SCO" is used herein, as it is in many documents, to refer to the entity in possession of the UNIX assets, although that entity changed from Santa Cruz to The SCO Group, previously Caldera, in May 2001.

¹¹⁰ The History of The SCO Group at 1, <http://www.sco.com/company/history.html>, attached as Exhibit 250 to Declaration of Brent O. Hatch ("SCO's Opposition Exhibits"), docket no. 876, filed under seal on Nov. 11, 2006.

UNIX System for Intel processor-based PCs, and continued to focus on UNIX systems on Intel processors (referred to as Intel architecture or simply, IA).¹¹¹

44. As one industry analyst described it, “SCO established the market for advanced operating systems on industry-standard Intel platforms in the 1980s, pioneering such features as a full 32-bit implementation, security, and multiprocessing.”¹¹²

45. At least as far back as 1989, SCO was described as “the largest vendor of Unix-like operating systems on Intel-based computers.”¹¹³

46. In 1997, SCO was the worldwide UNIX market leader in terms of unit shipments, with roughly 40 percent of total market unit sales.¹¹⁴

47. SCO dominated the UNIX-on-Intel market to an even greater extent – with an 80% market share.¹¹⁵

48. The strength of SCO’s market position at this time was described in detail in the expert reports of Dr. Gary Pisano and Dr. Jeffrey Leitzinger, and those findings are incorporated herein by reference.¹¹⁶

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² Christopher Thompson, *SCOring a Hit against Microsoft Windows NT* at 6, GARTNER (Apr. 21, 1997), attached as Exhibit 244 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹¹³ Evan O Grossman, *UNIX Users Look Forward to Advantages of Intel ‘486* at 1, PC WEEK (Apr. 17, 1989), attached as Exhibit 246 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹¹⁴ Project Monterey, The Volume Enterprise UNIX Platform, A Value Proposition to ISVs, dated Feb. 2000, at 1912022968, attached as Exhibit 190 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits; UNIX Server License Share by Vendor (Units), dated Dec. 1997, at 1710009530, attached as Exhibit 185 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits; Strategic Issue Discussion, dated Aug. 5, 1998, at 1710136591, attached as Exhibit 197 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹¹⁵ Project Monterey Update CTC Executive Committee Presentation, dated Mar. 26, 1999, at 1710090997, 1710090986, attached as Exhibit 171 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹¹⁶ Expert Report of Gary Pisano, Ph.D., dated May 19, 2006 (“Pisano Report”), at 40-46, attached as Exhibit 284 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits; Expert Report of Dr. Jeffrey Leitzinger, dated May 19, 2006 (Leitzinger Report), at 9-20, attached as Exhibit 281 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

C. IBM's Position Relative to SCO's

49. In a July 30, 1998 summary of IBM's UNIX Strategy addressed to IBM's CEO Lou Gerstner, IBM recognized SCO's strong competitive position, and, indeed, dominance of the UNIX-on-Intel market.¹¹⁷ Mr. Gerstner was informed: "While HP and Sun have been successful at driving commitments to 64-bit Intel, today's clear leader in the UNIX on Intel market is Santa Cruz Operation (SCO) with over 80% of the \$3B UNIX-Intel market."¹¹⁸

50. On August 5, 1998, IBM executives again presented Mr. Gerstner with a summary of SCO's strong market position, which provided: "Based on 1997 estimates, SCO captured 15% of the revenue and 40% of the volume in the UNIX industry In the segment of UNIX operating systems running on Intel processors, SCO was believed to have 80% of the revenue."¹¹⁹ IBM further explained that "SCO's operating system is an important component for solutions in the Intel high-volume server market" and that "[s]olutions built on SCO provide the robustness and extendability of UNIX with the cost advantages of an Intel platform."¹²⁰

51. In addition, IBM identified for Mr. Gerstner SCO's key market segments, customers, and applications.¹²¹ For instance, IBM recognized that independent software vendors (ISVs) work with SCO because SCO has "[o]ne of the industry's strongest support infrastructure, with over 10,000 authorized resellers, 100 distributors, 250 vertical solution providers and system integrators, and 140 education centers" and because SCO "[d]ominated market share in

¹¹⁷ Memorandum to L. Gerstner regarding IBM's UNIX Strategy, dated July 30, 1998, at 1710117641, attached as Exhibit 284 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ Strategic Issue Discussion, dated Aug. 5, 1998, at 1710136584, attached as Exhibit 197 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 1710136589.

¹²¹ *Id.* at 1710136590-91.

Telecom and In-store Systems in Retail Industries (e.g. installed in 14 out of top 16 biggest pharmacies, all major auto-part stores and grocery stores).”¹²²

52. IBM further acknowledged in an April 1999 “IBM Linux Initiative” that SCO’s UnixWare was not then competitively impacted by LINUX.¹²³

D. IBM’s Alleged Tortious Interference with SCO’s Business Relations in the UNIX-On-Intel Market

53. In early 2000, IBM began disclosing proprietary UNIX technologies to LINUX for the purpose of commercially hardening LINUX for use in core enterprise functions.¹²⁴

54. The impact of IBM’s disclosures on SCO’s business was direct, immediate and profound.¹²⁵ SCO’s revenues declined “precipitously in 2000 through 2002, dropping 74%, immediately after the first alleged contributions of IBM in February of 2000.”¹²⁶ SCO’s revenues dropped as customers migrated to the LINUX operating system, as noted by both industry analysts and SCO distributors.¹²⁷

55. The reason for this swift impact on SCO’s business was that IBM’s disclosures to the LINUX community enabled LINUX to be used within corporations for the same functions as SCO’s UNIX operating systems.¹²⁸ In reaching this conclusion, SCO’s experts relied in part on evidence that IBM had focused its efforts on LINUX’s shortcomings as compared to UNIX.¹²⁹

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ IBM Linux Initiatives (“Easter2” Update), dated Apr. 1999, at 181437823, attached as Exhibit 192 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹²⁴ Pisano Report at 31-34, 50; Leitzinger Report at 45-48.

¹²⁵ Response to the Reports and Declarations of IBM Experts by Gary Pisano, Ph.D., dated Aug. 28, 2006 (Pisano Response Report), at 20, attached as Exhibit 286 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits; Leitzinger Report at 56-58; 62-69; Expert Report of Avner Kalay, Ph.D., *Valuation of Lost Asset*, dated May 19, 2006, at 12, 27, attached as Exhibit 279 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹²⁶ Pisano Response Report at 21.

¹²⁷ *Id.* at 25-26.

¹²⁸ Pisano Report at 52; Pisano Response Report at 31, 39; Leitzinger Report at 54–56.

¹²⁹ Pisano Response Report at 43-44.

56. In 1999, prior to IBM's disclosures, LINUX had not been used for these functions and did not compete with SCO's UNIX operating systems.¹³⁰

57. In early 2000, an IBM representative announced at LinuxWorld that IBM had contributed certain AIX technology to LINUX as part of its commitment to improving LINUX for commercial workloads.¹³¹

58. In 2000, even before the disclosures were implemented in LINUX but after they were made, the expectation of such implementation impacted customers' buying patterns and drove buyers away from SCO's UNIX products to LINUX.¹³²

59. SCO's experts conclude that, but for IBM's disclosures to LINUX, LINUX would not have been in a position to compete for the same functions with the same customers as SCO's UNIX operating systems.¹³³

60. SCO did not encourage its partners or its customers to use or support LINUX instead of UNIX. SCO consistently positioned LINUX as a complimentary solution to UNIX, and something that could be used in addition to (not in place of) UNIX.¹³⁴

61. Specifically, SCO positioned its UNIX product, Open Unix 8, for use in "business critical applications" and "for hardened reliability and scalability."¹³⁵ In contrast, SCO

¹³⁰ Pisano Report at 43; Pisano Response Report at 19, 26; Leitzinger Report at 22-24.

¹³¹ Deposition Transcript of Robert LeBlanc, dated Nov. 8, 2005, at 222:12-25, attached as Exhibit 15 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹³² Pisano Report at 47-49; Pisano Response Report at 48.

¹³³ Pisano Response Report at 39; Leitzinger Report at 52-54.

¹³⁴ Declaration of Erik W. Hughes ("Hughes Declaration") ¶ 3, attached as Exhibit 1 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits; Declaration of Janet Sullivan ("Sullivan Declaration") ¶ 3, attached as Exhibit 369 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹³⁵ Caldera, Powerful Choices, Operating System Roadmap, dated Dec. 2001, at SCO1521021, attached as Exhibit 380 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

positioned OpenLinux “for use as a back office server and Internet access point” or “for applications at the department level.”¹³⁶

62. Consistent with this message, SCO did not encourage Oracle, Computer Associates, or Intel to support LINUX instead of UNIX. To the extent SCO was involved in LINUX activities with these customers, it was only after these companies had decided to support LINUX. This was an effort to preserve some revenue in connection with these companies after they made a decision adverse to SCO’s UNIX business, *i.e.*, an effort to mitigate its losses.¹³⁷

63. IBM itself recognized that SCO’s strategy was not to replace UNIX with LINUX in its existing customers. In August 2002, Dr. Sen-Ming (SM) Chang, LINUX Manager of IBM’s Greater China Group, frankly assessed IBM’s strategy and risks with respect to SCO customer base.¹³⁸ First, he acknowledged that, with “Caldera’s revenue stream . . . 85% based on SCO and related products” it would be “highly unlikely you will get their help short-term to conduct a SCO ‘rip and replace’” of SCO UNIX with LINUX. However, he worried: “If we go after the SCO install base without Caldera in the loop, obviously Caldera will seek to partner with our competition including HP-Compaq.”¹³⁹

E. IBM’s Efforts to Prevent SCO from Asserting Intellectual Property Rights

64. In late 2002 and early 2003, SCO began researching the intellectual property surrounding LINUX. At this time, SCO discovered that customers were using its proprietary UNIX libraries with LINUX – which was not permissible.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁶ *Id.*; Hughes Declaration ¶ 6.

¹³⁷ *Id.* ¶11; Sullivan Declaration ¶¶ 7, 19.

¹³⁸ Email from C. Carson to P. Byers, R. Michos, dated Aug. 12, 2002, attached as Exhibit 23 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹³⁹ *Id.* at 181500977.

¹⁴⁰ Declaration of Darl McBride (“McBride Declaration”) ¶ 3, attached as Exhibit 165 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

65. In response to such discoveries and customer requests, SCO attempted to implement a strategy in late 2002 and early 2003 (after the disclosures were already made and in an effort to mitigate its damages) by which customers could license from SCO the right to use SCO's proprietary UNIX libraries with LINUX.¹⁴¹ SCO later devised a license by which customers could legitimately use LINUX more broadly, without violating SCO's intellectual property rights.¹⁴²

66. SCO presented its library licensing plan to multiple partners, including Oracle, Intel, and Computer Associates, and was met with favorable response.¹⁴³ Until IBM, no company objected to the plan or expressed disapproval.¹⁴⁴

67. IBM, however, reacted with antagonism to SCO's plan to license the UNIX libraries and source code included in LINUX.

a. IBM affirmatively discouraged SCO from putting out a press release regarding its library licensing program.¹⁴⁵

b. IBM executive Karen Smith recalls a conversation with IBM executive Steve Solazzo and Mr. Darl McBride around December 2002 in which Mr. Solazzo endeavored to discourage SCO from proceeding with the plan.¹⁴⁶

c. SCO's plans to issue a press release regarding its library licensing program, and IBM's exception to SCO doing so, was the impetus for an additional call in

¹⁴¹ *Id.*

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ Declaration of Christopher S. Sontag ("Sontag Declaration") ¶ 4, attached as Exhibit 9 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ Deposition Transcript of Karen L. Smith, dated Jan. 24, 2006 ("Smith Jan. 24, 2006 Morning Depo."), at 83:22-25, attached as Exhibit 310 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹⁴⁶ Deposition Transcript of Karen L. Smith, dated Jan. 24, 2006 ("Smith Jan. 24, 2006 Afternoon Depo."), at 17:25-19:20, attached as Exhibit 164 to IBM's First Exhibits.

December with IBM including SCO executives Darl McBride and Chris Sontag, SCO attorneys, and IBM executives and attorneys.¹⁴⁷ In that call, IBM again tried to persuade SCO not to issue the press release and begin its program.¹⁴⁸

d. IBM ultimately persuaded SCO to delay its press release until January 2003, allegedly because IBM was concerned that the release would impact its ability to reach its December LINUX-revenue numbers.¹⁴⁹ Based upon the representations made by IBM, SCO agreed to push the release and the initiation of the program back to January 2003.¹⁵⁰

e. IBM again expressed negativity about SCO's efforts in a call in mid-January 2003. This call included Darl McBride and IBM executives Karen Smith and Bob Butler.¹⁵¹ While IBM again sought to dissuade SCO from issuing a press release about its plan, Mr. McBride, in that meeting or later, never gave any assurances to IBM that the press release would not go out.¹⁵²

f. On January 22, 2003, SCO issued its press release announcing the formation of its new business division, SCOSource, to manage the licensing of its intellectual property.¹⁵³ The press release further explained that SCO had retained the law

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* at 26:14-17.

¹⁴⁸ McBride Dec. 2, 2005 Depo. at 178:18-179:15; Sontag Declaration ¶ 5.

¹⁴⁹ McBride Declaration ¶ 5.

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ Smith Jan. 24, 2006 Afternoon Depo. at 49:6 – 50:2.

¹⁵² McBride Declaration ¶ 6.

¹⁵³ SCO Establishes SCOSource to License Unix Intellectual Property, <http://ir.sco.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=99965>, attached as Exhibit 201 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

firm of Boies, Schiller and Flexner “to help research and advise SCO on the company’s intellectual property.”¹⁵⁴

g. The next day, on January 23, 2003, Karen Smith and Darl McBride met for a breakfast meeting at LinuxWorld 2003, at Ms. Smith’s request.¹⁵⁵ At this meeting, Ms. Smith informed Mr. McBride that IBM was displeased with SCO’s announcement, and that it would “kill” LINUX. She further indicated that, as a result of SCO’s licensing announcement, IBM was going to cut off all of its business ties with SCO, and would instruct other IBM business partners do the same.¹⁵⁶

h. That afternoon, Ms. Smith met with Hewlett-Packard Executive Richard Becker. This meeting was shortly after Ms. Smith’s breakfast meeting with Mr. McBride.¹⁵⁷

i. Ms. Smith claims to not recall specifically what she said at that meeting with Mr. Becker,¹⁵⁸ but acknowledges that the topic of SCO’s recent press release and its licensing plan came up in her conversation with Mr. Becker because she was “bothered and concerned” about SCO’s actions.¹⁵⁹

j. Mr. Becker stated that “[Ms. Smith] indicated to me that IBM was going to withdraw all their business activities from SCO, and that in the interest of the best

¹⁵⁴ *Id.* at 1.

¹⁵⁵ McBride Dec. 2, 2005 Depo. at 164:20-22.

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* at 163:13-166:12.

¹⁵⁷ Smith Jan. 24, 2006 Morning Depo. at 147:15-19.

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at 149:12-17

¹⁵⁹ *Id.* at 150:11-23.

outcome for our joint Linux initiatives that she was going to suggest that HP, and I was representing HP, and following me, Intel should do the same.”¹⁶⁰

68. Just a day later, Ms. Smith began to execute on her threat that IBM would discontinue its business relationships with SCO: A January 24, 2003 internal IBM email stated: “We have received direction from Karen Smith who is responsible for IBM’s Linux Strategy & Market Development. Because of recent public announcements from SCO (a Linux distributor) around intellectual property, we in RSS [Retail Stores Solution] have been asked to discontinue any plans to work with SCO and avoid any association with SCO in our development, sales & marketing efforts.”¹⁶¹

69. IBM engaged with SCO partners at a meeting or meetings referred to in the press as the “Chicago Seven Meetings”:

k. In July of 2003, representatives from seven different companies engaged or involved in the LINUX business community met in Chicago.¹⁶² The participants represented IBM, Novell, Computer Associates, Oracle, Dell, Intel and Hewlett-Packard.¹⁶³

l. The meeting was motivated by, at least in part, concerns shared by LINUX distributors arising from SCO’s claims against IBM.¹⁶⁴ Novell’s CEO Jack Messman acknowledged that the group discussed SCO’s claims that LINUX contained UNIX

¹⁶⁰ Becker Oct. 15, 2003 Depo. at 54:5-11.

¹⁶¹ Email from P. Kooler to T. Garneau, dated Jan. 27, 2003, at 181008215-16, attached as Exhibit 202 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹⁶² Smith Jan. 24, 2006 Afternoon Depo. at 78:12-13.

¹⁶³ *Id.* at 83:9-84:18.

¹⁶⁴ *Source Strategy, Sound Products and Strong Support Give CIOs Alternative IT Choices*, LINUX EXECUTIVE REPORT (Aug. 2004), www.ibm.com/linux, attached as Exhibit 256 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

code.¹⁶⁵ According to Mr. Messman, there existed a perceived problem in the market arising from SCO's challenge that LINUX contained UNIX, and Novell proposed to solve the issue by acquiring Suse LINUX; it's reasoning was that, because Novell contended that it still held the copyrights to UNIX, if there in fact were any UNIX in LINUX, Novell had the right to use it, and to indemnify its customers if they used it.¹⁶⁶

m. The ostensible purpose of the "Chicago Seven" meeting was to discuss a distribution of LINUX to which all of the partners would contribute (and, of course, benefit).¹⁶⁷ According to IBM's vice president, the group discussed the respective investments each was making in the Open Source Development Labs ("OSDL"), including certification and testing of LINUX. OSDL, notably, was not invited to participate in this discussion with the "Chicago Seven."¹⁶⁸

F. SCO's Failure of Proof.

70. SCO has not identified any evidence of improper conduct by IBM that interfered with any of its contracts or business relationships, as shown below.

I. BayStar

71. Baystar invested \$50 million in SCO in October 2003. The investment had been made through a preferred stock transaction.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁵ Ex. Deposition Transcript of Jack L. Messman, dated Apr. 14, 2006, at 239:9-12, attached as Exhibit 145 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹⁶⁶ *Id.* at 240:11-15.

¹⁶⁷ *Source Strategy, Sound Products and Strong Support Give CIOs Alternative IT Choices*, LINUX EXECUTIVE REPORT (Aug. 2004), www.ibm.com/linux, attached as Exhibit 256 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.*

¹⁶⁹ McBride Declaration ¶ 27.

72. SCO sought the investment from Baystar to fund its ongoing operations, which included continuing development and marketing of its UNIX and other products, protection of its intellectual property, and its lawsuits against IBM and other companies.¹⁷⁰

73. When Baystar initially spoke to SCO about the investment, its representatives – namely, Lawrence Goldfarb – expressed that Baystar “believed that SCO had a great opportunity with the lawsuit” and that Baystar was interested in the value of SCO’s intellectual property assets.¹⁷¹

74. However, after the investment was finalized, Mr. Goldfarb began making wildly inconsistent demands upon SCO.¹⁷² At one moment he would criticize SCO for focusing too much on the lawsuits, and in the next he would dramatically reverse his position and attack SCO for its focus on its ongoing businesses.¹⁷³ Mr. McBride explained:

I recall that after the Baystar transaction was complete and we started moving forward, within some relatively short period of time we started getting extreme pressure coming from Baystar, and the content of the pressure was ever changing. One minute it was we were not doing our business – doing enough core business, the next minute it was we’re not doing enough legal lawsuits, and it seemed to go back and forth. And there wasn’t a good theme as to what their issues were, other than we kept getting threats of them to sue us over one thing or another, if we didn’t respond to what their immediate demand was.¹⁷⁴

Even in the midst of this erratic behavior, Mr. Goldfarb’s enthusiasm for SCO’s litigation strategy did not wane.¹⁷⁵

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ Deposition Transcript of Ralph J. Yarro, III, dated Mar. 14, 2006, at 93:9-20, attached as Exhibit 21 to SCO’s Opposition Exhibits.

¹⁷² *Id.* at 94:9-22, 95:15-22.

¹⁷³ *Id.* at 95:7-14.

¹⁷⁴ Deposition Transcript of Darl McBride, dated Mar. 15, 2006 (“McBride Mar. 15, 2006 Depo.”), at 248:17-249:5, attached as Exhibit 330 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

¹⁷⁵ Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 30:17-23.

75. Nevertheless, on April 15, 2004, Baystar sought redemption of its SCO shares. In its redemption notice, Baystar claimed that SCO was in breach of its agreements with Baystar, and that Baystar was going to redeem its shares.¹⁷⁶

76. However, Baystar never could substantiate, or even fully explain, the nature of its claims of breach against SCO. Mr. Tibbitts testified that “Nolan [Taylor] started corresponding with them, I believe, trying to find out what the problem was and could never . . . get . . . enough information to do much about it.”¹⁷⁷

77. SCO originally believed that Mr. Goldfarb’s erratic behavior was attributable to an interest he expressed to Mr. McBride early in his investment. Mr. Goldfarb stated: “Look, Darl I’m a trader, and I don’t really care whether your stock goes up or down, I just need it volatile because I can make money if it goes up and I can make money if it goes down.”¹⁷⁸ Based on this comment, SCO suspected that Mr. Goldfarb’s difficult and troubling behavior was simply an attempt on his part to manipulate the stock of his company to his own advantage.¹⁷⁹

78. In the partial redemption of Baystar’s investment, SCO lost a significant source of funding for its ongoing operations and protection of its intellectual property. In April 2004, SCO settled Baystar’s request for the return of its investment with a \$13 million cash payment, and the issuance of approximately 2.1 million shares of common stock. In return, Baystar relinquished its preferred stock. The value of the cash and stock issued to Baystar pursuant to this resolution amounted to \$20 million from SCO.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 32:3-10.

¹⁷⁷ *Id.* at 32:1-10.

¹⁷⁸ *Id.* at 31:1-32:1; McBride Declaration ¶ 28.

¹⁷⁹ McBride Declaration ¶ 28.

¹⁸⁰ *Id.* ¶ 30.

79. No one from IBM ever communicated with any representative of BayStar concerning SCO or BayStar's investment in SCO.

a. In a sworn declaration, Lawrence Goldfarb, managing member of BayStar, states: "No one from IBM ever had any communications with me or, to my knowledge, anyone at BayStar relating to SCO."¹⁸¹

b. Mr. Goldfarb also states: "No one from IBM ever contacted me or anyone else at BayStar about SCO, BayStar's investment in SCO, or anything else."¹⁸²

80. BayStar's threats of litigation against SCO and its decision to terminate or reduce its business relationship with SCO were not induced or caused by any action or communication by IBM.

a. BayStar's Mr. Goldfarb states: "BayStar terminated its relationship with SCO for multiple reasons. BayStar's decision to terminate its relationship with SCO had nothing whatsoever to do with any communications with or conduct of IBM."¹⁸³

b. Mr. Goldfarb further states: "BayStar's decision to redeem its shares in SCO and retire its investment in SCO had nothing whatsoever to do with IBM or any representative of IBM."¹⁸⁴

81. BayStar's decision to redeem its investment in SCO was caused by reasons having nothing to do with IBM.

a. Shortly after BayStar made the investment in SCO, SCO's stock price, financial performance and the viability of its UNIX products all appeared to be in

¹⁸¹ Declaration of Lawrence R. Goldfarb ("Goldfarb Declaration") ¶ 4, attached as Exhibit 165 to IBM's First Exhibits.

¹⁸² *Id.* ¶ 16.

¹⁸³ *Id.* ¶ 4.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* ¶ 16.

decline. Mr. Goldfarb states: “SCO’s stock price declined ... I was also very concerned about SCO’s high cash burn rate and whether its UNIX products were viable in the marketplace.”¹⁸⁵

b. Microsoft’s conduct suggested that it might not guarantee BayStar’s investment in SCO as it had promised to Mr. Goldfarb. Mr. Goldfarb states: “Mr. Emerson [Microsoft’s senior vice president of corporate development and strategy] and I discussed a variety of investment structures wherein Microsoft would ‘backstop,’ or guarantee in some way, BayStar’s investment.”¹⁸⁶ Mr. Goldfarb states that, after BayStar made the investment, “Microsoft stopped returning my phone calls and emails, and to the best of my knowledge, Mr. Emerson was fired from Microsoft.”¹⁸⁷

c. When BayStar’s concerns about SCO’s business were not adequately addressed by SCO, BayStar decided to retire its investment in SCO. Mr. Goldfarb states:

In [an April 7, 2004 letter to Darcy Mott] I noted that “BayStar’s initial investment [in SCO] was due, in significant part, to management’s representations regarding the prospects for [SCO’s] core UNIX business,” but that “it had become clear that [SCO’s] only business strategy [was] the monetization of its intellectual property rights through litigation.” I pointed out my belief that SCO’s management “deceived BayStar about [SCO’s] true business strategy” and that “current management is absolutely incapable of executing that strategy.” Finally, I noted my belief that SCO did not have any prospect of generating significant revenue or profitability from its existing UNIX product and service business lines.¹⁸⁸

Mr. Goldfarb further states: “Having received no satisfactory response from SCO, I determined BayStar’s obligations to its investors required the Fund to get out of the

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* ¶¶ 10, 11.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* ¶ 7.

¹⁸⁷ *Id.* ¶ 10.

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* ¶ 13 (internal citation omitted).

investment. I negotiated the terms of the deal to retire the investment on behalf of BayStar.”¹⁸⁹

II. Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel.

82. SCO’s relationship with Computer Associates began in the mid to early 1990’s.¹⁹⁰ Computer Associates licensed UNIX source code from AT&T, and also executed a SCO source license in 2003.¹⁹¹ Computer Associates was also a tier one partner to SCO in that they had “various solutions that work on [SCO] operating systems, such as ARC Serve and Unicenter, Ingress”¹⁹² Computer Associates and SCO would disclose roadmaps for their technology to each other in order to facilitate work on certificates of their products and services on SCO operating systems.¹⁹³ Computer Associates certification of their products and services on SCO operating systems would create revenue for SCO from other joint Computer Associates and SCO customers.¹⁹⁴

83. Computer Associates’ certification to SCO’s products has declined since 2003.¹⁹⁵

84. Oracle and SCO’s business relationship began in approximately 1996.¹⁹⁶

85. Oracle is an ISV, meaning that they provided software, such as database and other solutions, to their customers. For many years, Oracle would certify its software to run on SCO

¹⁸⁹ *Id.* ¶ 14.

¹⁹⁰ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 25:5-8.

¹⁹¹ Deposition Transcript of William Broderick at 52:24-53:10, attached as Exhibit 336 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

¹⁹² Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 33:17-34:1.

¹⁹³ *Id.* at 34:2-8.

¹⁹⁴ Sullivan Declaration ¶ 12.

¹⁹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁹⁶ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 61:21-62:1.

platforms such that customers using SCO's operating systems could use Oracle's software on those operating systems.¹⁹⁷

86. Oracle certifications on SCO operating systems benefited SCO. While SCO made little revenue from Oracle directly, the Oracle certifications were important to both existing and prospective customers.¹⁹⁸ SCO's customers demanded the ability to port their operating system with Oracle, and SCO recognized that without this capability, customers would replace their UNIX operating systems with LINUX platforms capable of porting with Oracle.¹⁹⁹

87. After LINUX became commercially hardened by IBM's improper disclosures of SCO's proprietary technology, Oracle decided to support only LINUX on the Intel platform, and to forego its support for SCO's UNIX-on-Intel operating systems.²⁰⁰ This would not have been an economically or technically feasible decision if IBM had not hardened LINUX, because the then current state of LINUX would not have been capable of handling the demands of all of Oracle's UNIX customers.²⁰¹

88. When SCO first proposed its SCOSource library licensing program to Oracle, the proposal was received without opposition.²⁰²

89. In the 2000 to 2001 time frame, after IBM had begun hardening LINUX, Oracle began to focus its efforts on LINUX.²⁰³

¹⁹⁷ *Id.* at 34:20–35:16; Sullivan Declaration ¶ 14a.

¹⁹⁸ Sullivan Declaration ¶ 14.

¹⁹⁹ Email from R. Broughton to J. Mace, A. Nagle, dated Nov. 7, 2002, attached as Exhibit 193 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits; Email from J. Hunsaker to S. Wilson, dated May 19, 2003, attached at Exhibit 194 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits; Email from J. Hunsaker to E. Hughes, C. Bushman, dated July 8, 2003, attached as Exhibit 195 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits; Email from R. Broughton to S. Cutler, dated Nov. 18, 2003, attached as Exhibit 196 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

²⁰⁰ Sullivan Declaration ¶ 17.

²⁰¹ Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 124:24–125:7; Pisano Response Report at 51.

²⁰² Sontag Declaration ¶ 4; McBride Mar. 15, 2006 Depo. at 105:17–106:8.

90. SCO's business relationship with Oracle dwindled in the following years, as Oracle refused to certify on SCO's UNIX operating systems.²⁰⁴ The business relationship with Oracle came to a complete end in 2003.²⁰⁵ Although it initially did not object to SCO's licensing plan to protect its confidential material, Oracle has since made complaints about SCO's efforts.²⁰⁶ Oracle only began taking this position after it had largely moved its business to enterprise LINUX, which would not have been possible if IBM had not advanced LINUX to the point where it was a viable alternative for Oracle and others, as set forth above.

91. In 2003, Oracle withdrew Open Unix 8 certification.²⁰⁷ Although the parties once had a close working relationship, Oracle no longer even returns SCO's calls, and has made it very clear to SCO that they do not intend to certify any new products on SCO's operating systems.²⁰⁸

92. The lack of Oracle certifications has impacted SCO revenues.²⁰⁹ As Mr. McBride explained: "We see a very direct relationship to our revenue going down and not having Oracle's support, so it's very important, and it's been very difficult for us not having their support."²¹⁰

93. Intel was a Tier Zero partner as SCO's UNIX operating systems run on Intel architecture and Intel is the "foundation" of these operating systems.²¹¹

²⁰³ Deposition Transcript of Jeffrey Hunsaker, dated Feb. 28, 2006 ("Hunsaker Feb. 28, 2006 Depo."), at 321:7–21, attached as Exhibit 322 to IBM's First Exhibits; Sullivan Declaration ¶ 17.

²⁰⁴ Sullivan Declaration ¶ 20.

²⁰⁵ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 22:5-7,61:21–63:1.

²⁰⁶ Email from S. Wilson to SCO Exec. Group, dated May 20, 2003, attached as Exhibit 213 to SCO's Opposition Exhibits.

²⁰⁷ Sullivan Declaration ¶ 20.

²⁰⁸ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 61:21-63:1.

²⁰⁹ Hunsaker Feb. 28, 2006 Depo. at 323:10-17.

²¹⁰ McBride Mar. 15, 2006 Depo. at 100:17-22.

²¹¹ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 32:1-6.

94. SCO's relationship with Intel began in 1979 as SCO "offered one of the first UNIX-like systems on Intel platforms for multi users and multitasking[.]"²¹²

95. In the business relationship, Intel and SCO "work[ed] together strategically to ensure that our solutions meet downstream and [to] provide solutions to our customers and our channel partners[.]"²¹³ Intel and SCO would share their roadmaps with each other, participate in conferences, and Intel would provide certification of their Intel chip sets, device drivers, and white box servers for SCO's operating systems.²¹⁴

96. SCO had a very close alliance with Intel, and Intel contributed substantial marketing dollars to SCO.²¹⁵ The relationship between the two companies was "very strong for many, many years"²¹⁶

97. However, from 2001-2003, Intel only supported a limited number of servers on UnixWare. Only some servers were supported and only for UnixWare, not OpenServer. In 2003, Intel stopped sharing its processor roadmaps with SCO.²¹⁷

98. Neither Karen Smith (IBM's then Vice President of LINUX Strategy and Market Development, and one of IBM's LinuxWorld 2003 attendees) nor any other IBM representative ever stated to Computer Associates, Oracle, or Intel that IBM was cutting off its business ties with SCO or that IBM wanted them to cut off their business ties with SCO:

²¹² *Id.* at 64:9-12.

²¹³ *Id.* at 32:21-23.

²¹⁴ *Id.* at 32:24-33:6.

²¹⁵ Deposition Transcript of Gregory S. Anderson, dated Oct. 21, 2004 ("Anderson Oct. 21, 2004 Depo."), at 138:15-17, attached as Exhibit 305 to IBM's First Exhibits.

²¹⁶ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 64:12-15.

²¹⁷ Hughes Declaration ¶ 12c.

a. In a sworn declaration, Samuel Greenblatt, Senior Vice President and Strategic Technical Advocate for Computer Associates' LINUX Technology Group, states:

I attended the LinuxWorld 2003 convention. At no time did Karen Smith or any other IBM representative communicate to me that IBM was terminating its business relationship with The SCO Group, Inc. ("SCO") or that IBM wanted CA to stop doing business with SCO.

To the best of my knowledge, neither Ms. Smith nor any other IBM representative ever, directly or indirectly, informed CA that IBM had decided to terminate its relationship with SCO or asked CA to stop doing business with SCO.

To the best of my knowledge, CA has not in any way altered its relationship with SCO because of any statements or actions by IBM or any representatives of IBM.²¹⁸

b. In a sworn declaration, Monica Kumar, Principal Manager of Oracle's LINUX Program Office, states:

I attended the Linux World 2003 convention. At no time did Karen Smith or any other IBM representative communicate to me that IBM was terminating its business relationship with The SCO Group, Inc. ("SCO") or that IBM wanted Oracle to stop doing business with SCO.

To the best of my knowledge, neither Ms. Smith nor any other IBM representative ever, directly or indirectly, informed Oracle that IBM had decided to terminate its relationship with SCO or asked Oracle to stop doing business with SCO.

To the best of my knowledge, Oracle has not in any way altered its relationship with SCO because of any statements or actions by IBM or any representatives of IBM.²¹⁹

c. In a sworn declaration, Luann Gulesarian, Intel's Strategic Relationship Manager in its Sales and Marketing Group, states:

I attended the Linux World 2003 convention in New York, New York in January 2003. At no time did anyone named Karen Smith or any other

²¹⁸ Declaration of Samuel Greenblatt ¶¶ 2–4, attached as Exhibit 177 to IBM's First Exhibits.

²¹⁹ Declaration of Monica Kumar ¶¶ 2–4, attached as Exhibit 241 to IBM's First Exhibits.

IBM representative communicate to me that IBM was terminating its business relationship with SCO or that IBM wanted Intel to stop doing business with SCO.

To the best of my knowledge, neither Ms. Smith nor any other IBM representative ever, directly or indirectly, informed Intel that IBM had decided to terminate its relationship with SCO or asked Intel to stop doing business with SCO.

To the best of my knowledge, Intel has not in any way altered its relationship with SCO because of any statements or actions by IBM or any representatives of IBM.²²⁰

d. Ms. Smith likewise confirms that she had no such conversations with Computer Associates, Oracle, or Intel. In a sworn declaration, Ms. Smith states: “I did not have any contacts with Intel, Computer Associates, or Oracle, during or after the LinuxWorld 2003 conference, in which I advised them that IBM was cutting off its business relationship with SCO, or suggested that these companies not do business with SCO.”²²¹ In addition, regardless of whether such statements were made, she did not do anything that caused these companies not to do business with SCO.²²²

99. For a time, SCO supported the use of LINUX with Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel products, partnering with each of these companies to provide LINUX solutions to their end users.

a. SCO’s Gregory Anderson, a former SCO employee responsible for SCO’s relationships with its technology partners, agreed that “any change in the relationship between SCO/Caldera and Computer Associates ... had to do with SCO’s [alleged] decision not to continue to distribute Linux products.”²²³

²²⁰ Declaration of Luann Guleserian ¶¶ 2–4, attached as Exhibit 204 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²¹ Declaration of Karen Smith (“Smith Declaration”) ¶ 5, attached as Exhibit 205 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²² *Id.* ¶ 4.

²²³ Anderson Oct. 21, 2004 Depo. at 149:6–19.

b. In 2000 and 2002, “Oracle/SCO met to discuss Oracle’s roadmap which phased out Unixware support[.]”²²⁴ After being convinced by SCO to “move off of Unix to Linux,” Oracle “made huge investments in supporting Linux.”²²⁵ “They [Oracle] have put all their efforts behind Linux and they are not backing off this strategy- remember we helped with this.”²²⁶ “[W]e, SCO and Oracle, determined that our best opportunity was migrating our customers to Linux, hence, we got them into [UnitedLinux] and signed support contracts to support their effort . . . we helped to convince them that the future was Linux.”²²⁷ When SCO stopped supporting LINUX in 2003 and asked Oracle to support UnixWare again, Oracle was “quite upset about [SCO’s] Linux suspension strategy” because “[f]irst [SCO] told them to support UNIX, then Linux, now UNIX again.”²²⁸

c. Similarly, “SCO worked with Intel to get them into United Linux.”²²⁹ To the extent that there was a change in the relationship between SCO and Intel, it is attributable to SCO allegedly “ceasing to distribute a Linux operating system and Linux products more so.”²³⁰

²²⁴ Email from S. Wilson to R. Broughton, dated May 27, 2003, attached as Exhibit 71 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²⁵ Email, dated May 20, 2003, from S. Wilson to SCO Exec. Group, attached as Exhibit 72 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²⁶ Email from S. Wilson to R. Broughton, dated May 27, 2003, attached as Exhibit 71 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²⁷ Email from S. Wilson to D. Richter, T. McNamara, dated June 19, 2003, at SC01493226, attached as Exhibit 116 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²⁸ Email from S. Wilson to G. Smith, dated Aug. 13, 2003, at SC01493402, attached as Exhibit 117 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²²⁹ *Id.* at SC01493405.

²³⁰ Anderson Oct. 21, 2004 Depo. at 142:11–23.

III. Hewlett-Packard.

100. SCO's relationship with Hewlett-Packard began in the early 1980's.²³¹ Hewlett-Packard works with SCO as a Tier 2 vendor, an IHV, and an independent hardware vendor.²³² Hewlett-Packard does not consume SCO's products directly; rather, they certify their hardware on SCO operating systems and various peripheral drivers.²³³ Contracts between SCO and Hewlett-Packard include support contracts, certification renewals, licensing of products, and services contracts.²³⁴

101. While SCO and Hewlett-Packard continue to have a relationship and continue to work together in some respects, Hewlett-Packard's support has declined in response to IBM's wrongful conduct.²³⁵

102. For instance, Hewlett-Packard had previously provided SCO with \$1 million annually in "market development funds." Hewlett-Packard reduced this amount to \$100,000, or one tenth of its prior support.²³⁶

103. When SCO first proposed its SCOSource library licensing program to Hewlett-Packard, the proposal was received without opposition.²³⁷

104. Karen Smith of IBM recalls a brief conversation with Rick Becker of Hewlett-Packard at the LinuxWorld 2003 convention, but does not recall stating and does not believe she

²³¹ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 35:19-21

²³² Hughes Declaration ¶ 13.

²³³ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 35:21-36:2.

²³⁴ *Id.* at 87:22-88:3.

²³⁵ Hughes Declaration ¶ 13.

²³⁶ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 72:12-73:11; Hughes Declaration ¶ 13.

²³⁷ Sontag Declaration ¶ 4.

stated to Mr. Becker that IBM was going to cut off all business ties with SCO and that IBM wanted Hewlett-Packard to do the same.²³⁸

105. Mr. Becker stated that “[Ms. Smith] indicated to me that IBM was going to withdraw all their business activities from SCO, and that in the interest of the best outcome for our joint Linux initiatives that she was going to suggest that HP, and I was representing HP, and following me, Intel should do the same.”²³⁹

106. In any case, according to Mr. Becker, the statements allegedly made by Ms. Smith to Mr. Becker had no impact on the relationship between Hewlett-Packard and SCO. At his deposition, Mr. Becker testified:

Q: Did you take any actions as a result of your conversations with Ms. Smith?

A: I did ... I consulted with a colleague about the appropriate actions ... And since IBM is both a competitor and a partner, as we look at the landscape, decided the best course of action was just to not have any more engagement with [Ms. Smith].”

Q: ... HP has continued to do business with SCO despite Karen Smith’s comments ... is that correct?

A: Yes.²⁴⁰

107. Hewlett-Packard has confirmed that to the extent its business relationship with SCO has changed, it is for reasons having nothing to do with IBM. Joseph Beyers, Hewlett-Packard’s Vice President of Intellectual Property, states in a sworn declaration:

HP has done business with The SCO Group, Inc. (“SCO”), or its predecessor, The Santa Cruz Operation, Inc., since the mid-1980s. HP continues to do business with SCO, and has a variety of business relationships with SCO, ranging from licensing SCO’s intellectual property, including UNIX, to joint marketing and promotions activities.

²³⁸ Smith Declaration ¶¶ 4, 6.

²³⁹ Becker Oct. 15, 2003 Depo. at 54:5-11.

²⁴⁰ *Id.* at 149:11-24.

To the extent HP may have reduced or altered its business relationship with SCO, HP has not in any way reduced or altered its relationship with SCO because of any statements or actions of IBM or any representatives of IBM.²⁴¹

108. Moreover, by SCO's own admission, the relationship between SCO and Hewlett-Packard did not decline immediately after the LinuxWorld 2003 convention and continues to be strong today:

a. According to SCO's Mr. Anderson, who had responsibility for SCO's relationships with its technology partners, including Hewlett-Packard, the business relationship between SCO and Hewlett-Packard was "very good" from January 2003, during the LinuxWorld event, until at least May 2003, when he left SCO.²⁴²

b. According to Mr. Hunsaker, Senior Vice-President and General Manager of SCO's UNIX division and former Vice-President of Worldwide Sales, the relationship continues to be "good" today.²⁴³ Mr. Hunsaker testified:

Just recently [Computer Associates] participated, as has H-P, in various conferences, our annual SCO Forum, our launch events in New York City with our new release, OpenServer 6, which we've gathered some of our top customers and partners from around the world to demonstrate our new solutions. Both of these customers participated in those events and have certified their pro line, hardware line, H-P, their databases and management tools with Computer Associates on our platform.²⁴⁴

c. SCO and Hewlett-Packard have had a mutual "longstanding presence" at SCO Forum and HP World and their "close relationship" has resulted in "billions of

²⁴¹ Declaration of Joseph Beyers ("Beyers Declaration") ¶¶ 2, 3, attached as Exhibit 597 to IBM's First Exhibits.

²⁴² Anderson Oct. 21, 2004 Depo. at 145:12–23.

²⁴³ Hunsaker Nov. 10, 2005 Depo. at 70:21–23.

²⁴⁴ *Id.* at 73:12–25.

dollars” of Hewlett-Packard products running SCO software.²⁴⁵ Concerning the current business relationship between Hewlett-Packard and SCO, SCO’s website states:

The SCO-HP Relationship: How HP and The SCO Group Can Help You

SCO and HP have been partners in leading edge technology since the mid-1980s, when most PCs were single-task, single-user systems and the term ‘server’ was unknown. The HP/SCO partnership harnessed the latent power of microcomputers with SCO UNIX to bring mainframe and minicomputer capabilities like multi-user and multi-tasking to the desktop. SCO was the first to bring these features to market, leveraging the superior reliability and stability of HP systems.

The SCO/HP partnership is reflected in a longstanding presence at SCO Forum and HP World. This close relationship has resulted in billions of dollars of HP hardware running SCO software worldwide. HP and SCO have a considerable presence in such vertical markets as Financial, Health Care, Manufacturing, and Transaction Processing. HP continues to support SCO operating systems across its server lines and has recently extended support to HP advanced storage technologies such as the MSA1000 and MSA1500.²⁴⁶

d. SCO’s website also names Hewlett-Packard as the only “Platinum Sponsor” of its 2006 SCOForum event, the highest level of sponsorship among the eighteen sponsors listed, while displaying Hewlett-Packard’s logo in connection with the event.²⁴⁷

IV. OpenSource Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona.

109. John Terpstra’s decision to rescind the invitation to Darl McBride to speak at the OpenSource Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona, was the result of complaints from other participants of the OpenSource Conference, not IBM.

²⁴⁵ The SCO – HP Relationship, <http://www.sco.com/hp/relationship.html>, attached as Exhibit 170 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

²⁴⁶ *Id.*

²⁴⁷ SCO Forum 2006, <http://www.sco.com/2006forum/sponsors.html>, attached at Exhibit 192 to IBM’s First Exhibits.

a. Mr. Terpstra states:

Although I asked representatives from IBM to participate in the Open Source Open Standards Conference multiple times, no one from IBM was willing to commit to speak at the conference or to participate in it in any way, at any time.

At no time did anyone from IBM tell me that it did not want Mr. McBride to speak at or participate in the conference. At no time did anyone from IBM tell me that it would not participate in the conference unless Mr. McBride did not speak. At no time did anyone from IBM tell me that it would withdraw its participation in the conference if Mr. McBride did speak- as set forth above, IBM never committed to participate in the conference at all. At no time did anyone from IBM pressure me in any way to ask Mr. McBride or SCO not to speak at or participate in the conference.²⁴⁸

b. Mr. Terpstra further states:

Other potential participants in the conference did inform me, however, that they would not participate in the conference if Mr. McBride were to be a speaker or if SCO were present in any manner. I was able to secure their attendance only after offering assurance that Mr. McBride and SCO would not be present and that a list of attendees would not be made public.

As a result, I called Mr. McBride sometime before the conference was to occur, and explained to him that overall feedback from potential participants in the Open Source Open Standards Conference was prejudicial to sustaining the invitation for Mr. McBride to speak and for SCO to be present at this event.²⁴⁹

G. IBM's Purpose in Supporting LINUX.

110. IBM's LINUX strategy was motivated entirely by competitive reasons. Dan Frye, co-founder of and Vice President responsible for managing IBM's LINUX Technology Center, states:

IBM undertook its Linux business strategy, and made contributions to Linux, in the good faith belief that these activities were permissible. IBM did not undertake its Linux activities with an intent to harm SCO and those activities were not

²⁴⁸ Declaration of John H. Terpstra ¶¶ 4, 5, attached as Exhibit 267 to IBM's First Exhibits.

²⁴⁹ *Id.* ¶¶ 6, 7.

motivated by any spite or ill will toward SCO. On the contrary, IBM undertook its Linux strategy for competitive reasons.²⁵⁰

111. SCO's own experts believe that competitive forces created market pressures that led IBM to support LINUX:

a. "[T]echnological and competitive changes in the industry in the middle and late 1990s created a need for IBM to modify its competitive strategy."²⁵¹

b. "In addition to the fact that this industry was moving to open architecture, there were other big changes as well. In the 1990s, the processing capacity of the Intel processor chip was increasing rapidly. . . . This continuing evolution of the Intel architecture was threatening IBM's existing server business."²⁵²

c. "The simultaneous convergence of the dominance of Sun, the growth in Intel Architecture-based servers, and inroads by Microsoft created a difficult situation for IBM."²⁵³

d. "[C]ompetitive reasons . . . motivated IBM to formulate and execute a Linux strategy."²⁵⁴

e. "In mid-1998, a group of senior IBM executives met to discuss the competitive challenges facing the Server Group and the 'need to move with urgency to address the problems facing the RS/6000 business.'"²⁵⁵

f. "In late 1998, IBM commissioned a Linux Task Force to study the market segments and applications where Linux was being used. The task force '[c]ited rapid

²⁵⁰ Declaration of Daniel Frye ¶ 5, attached as Exhibit 586 to IBM's First Exhibits.

²⁵¹ Pisano Report at 15.

²⁵² *Id.* at 18–19.

²⁵³ *Id.* at 20.

²⁵⁴ *Id.* at 21.

²⁵⁵ Leitzinger Report at 30.

growth and opportunity’ in the Linux market and ‘[d]etermined IBM must engage in Linux phenomena.”²⁵⁶

112. SCO’s experts acknowledge that IBM made the decision to support LINUX because of competition from Sun and Microsoft, among other factors, and that the decision had nothing to do with SCO:

a. “In 1999, IBM began to make statements about the use of Linux as a ‘game-changer’ to compete against Sun and Microsoft.”²⁵⁷

b. “IBM internal documents from this time period refer to Linux as a ‘disruptive force to change the rules of the game’ and ‘a distinct opportunity to unseat Sun and Microsoft as the inevitable choices and curtail their growth.’”²⁵⁸

c. “IBM had seen its mainframe revenues decline by more than half during the 1990s. When IBM started selling Linux on zSeries servers in 2000, it turned around what had been a decade long slide in mainframe revenues. . . . Through its Linux initiatives, IBM was also able to turn around its competitive position relative to Sun in the RISC-based server business. In coming to its Linux strategy, IBM noted that, ‘the real near term business opportunity is to take Unix leadership away from Sun with our integrated Linux/AIX strategy.’”²⁵⁹

113. SCO’s own experts believe that IBM’s support of LINUX constituted competition:

²⁵⁶ *Id.* at 37.

²⁵⁷ Pisano Report at 26.

²⁵⁸ Leitzinger Report at 39.

²⁵⁹ *Id.* at 59–60.

a. “Linux – with its open source nature and its focus on relatively inexpensive IA hardware – provided ‘an expansive homogenous platform, dramatically broader and more vendor independent than Solaris [with] better volume dynamics than Solaris/SPARC.’ Linux also provided ‘a low-cost, reliable and more open alternative to Windows NT/2000.’ Linux provided a way for IBM to attack Microsoft’s domination of the ‘operating system control point.’ In effect, ‘Linux commoditizes the OS market allowing a level playing field for middleware & servers across multiple chip architectures.’ This played to IBM’s strengths.”²⁶⁰

H. SCO’s Lack of Injury.

114. SCO cannot specifically identify any damages resulting from any acts of alleged interference by IBM, as explained below.

a. When asked if he was able to provide any information about any damages that SCO may have suffered with respect to a particular company with which SCO alleges IBM interfered, Mr. Tibbitts testified, “I don’t have a damage number. That’s what our outside consultants are working on.”²⁶¹ Similarly, when asked about a second company:

If you’re talking about a dollar amount, no, I’m not. If you’re talking about in general, you know, how SCO would be damaged by people moving away from UNIX- SCO’s UNIX platforms to competitors, you know, it would be lost revenue, lost profits, lost business opportunity.²⁶²

b. Mr. Tibbitts also could provide no information on what SCO’s revenues or profits with respect to any of entities with which IBM is alleged to have interfered may have been:

²⁶⁰ *Id.* at 39–40 (emphasis in original).

²⁶¹ Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 81:1–2.

²⁶² *Id.* at 82:9–19.

Q: And are you able to provide any information concerning -well, this may be obvious, but I take it, then, that you are not able to provide any information concerning what SCO's annual revenues or profits may have been with respect to any of those products or companies.

A: And that's correct.²⁶³

c. With regard to SCO's claim for interference with the "Unix on Intel market," Mr. Tibbitts testified that SCO's "theory is not company/company specific"²⁶⁴ and "IBM's taking Linux to the enterprise could conceivably have interfered with everybody, you know."²⁶⁵ Thus, SCO is "not allocating a specific dollar amount to each of [those entities] anyway" because SCO's "tortious interference claim ... is more of a tortious interference perspective, business relationships for the Unix on Intel market as a whole."²⁶⁶

d. Similarly, as to the six existing relationships with which SCO alleges IBM interfered, SCO does not claim any discrete damages resulting from IBM's alleged interference. For example, as to BayStar, Mr. Tibbitts testified:

[W]e don't have a discreet (sic) claim about BayStar with a damage number associated with that. The BayStar story is part of our overall story about how IBM dealt with us . . . I think it's just part of the story and we're not going to say the damages related to BayStar are X dollars, but . . . it's part of the story that leads to the damages that have been submitted in our damage reports.²⁶⁷

e. Not one of SCO's experts attempted to quantify or even address the alleged damages allegedly caused by IBM's alleged tortious interference with SCO's contractual or business relationships.

²⁶³ *Id.* at 90:2-8.

²⁶⁴ Tibbitts June 30, 2006 Depo. at 34:25-35:11.

²⁶⁵ Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 84:23-24.

²⁶⁶ Tibbitts June 30, 2006 Depo. at 26:17-22.

²⁶⁷ *Id.* at 14:17-15:9.

115. There were problems adversely affecting SCO's business from at least 1999 onward that were independent of any actions of IBM.

a. Former SCO regional director of intellectual property licensing Gregory Pettit stated that SCO was not "successful in getting new customers" at a time when "[LINUX] hadn't established itself, didn't have the credentials" and "was relatively new and unproven."²⁶⁸

b. Former SCO vice president Lawrence Gasparro stated that SCO customers complained that SCO's UNIX products lacked the new functions and capabilities they needed.²⁶⁹ The complaints about the lack of features and capabilities for SCO's UnixWare and OpenServer products began in 2000.²⁷⁰ Customer feedback about "the lack of new [SCO] products that suited their requirements" began as early as 1996.²⁷¹

c. Former SCO employee Gregory Anderson stated that from January 2000 to the acquisition by Caldera of Santa Cruz's UNIX business in May 2001, SCO's marketing funds for its UNIX products were declining.²⁷²

d. Former SCO sales representative Philip Langer stated that after the acquisition by Caldera of SCO's UNIX business in 2001, he was "focused on maintaining the existing customers as opposed to approaching new customers" of UnixWare and OpenServer.²⁷³

²⁶⁸ Deposition Transcript of Gregory A. Pettit, dated Oct. 7, 2004, at 67:16–68:4, 68:23–70:12, attached as Exhibit 304 to IBM's first Exhibits.

²⁶⁹ Deposition Transcript of Lawrence Gasparro, dated Oct. 6, 2004 ("Gasparro Oct. 6, 2004 Depo."), at 208:2–14, attached as Exhibit 303 to IBM's First Exhibits.

²⁷⁰ *Id.* at 209:24–210:6.

²⁷¹ *Id.* at 209:15–23.

²⁷² Anderson Oct. 21, 2004 Depo. at 108:25–109:22.

²⁷³ Deposition Transcript of Philip E. Langer, dated Nov. 5, 2004, at 47:22–48:18, attached as Exhibit 308 to IBM's First Exhibits.

e. Langer stated that SCO's LINUX products were more expensive than the LINUX products of its competitors, so SCO was "having trouble getting the business a lot of times on the price point."²⁷⁴ SCO's LINUX products were kept at "a comparative price with [SCO's] UNIX [products] because we would devalue our UNIX business[.]"²⁷⁵

f. According to Mr. Gasparro, SCO attempted to sell a LINUX solution to Sherwin-Williams (one of the 14 "former SCO customers" identified in SCO's Supplemental Response). However, Sherwin-Williams needed to go with another LINUX distributor instead of using Caldera/LINUX, and Mr. Gasparro stated his belief that it was because "Sherwin-Williams needed a more complete solution than what [SCO] had offered."²⁷⁶

I. No Disputed Facts Regarding Baystar and Lawrence Goldfarb

SCO had proposed a fact that stated that Lawrence Goldfarb, managing member of Baystar, was pressured by IBM to discontinue its support of and investment in SCO.²⁷⁷ Specifically, SCO alleged that Mr. Goldfarb expressly stated to Darl McBride of SCO that IBM had been "on him, on him, on him" to retract his support from SCO."²⁷⁸ IBM had presented a fact, supported by a sworn declaration from Larry Goldfarb, stating that "No one from IBM ever had any communications with me or, to my knowledge, anyone at BayStar relating to SCO."²⁷⁹

²⁷⁴ *Id.* at 26:12–24.

²⁷⁵ *Id.* at 26:17–19.

²⁷⁶ Gasparro Oct. 6, 2004 Depo. at 183:7–184:9.

²⁷⁷ SCO's Interference Opposition at 19 ¶¶ 57 and 75, response to ¶ 46.

²⁷⁸ SCO's Interference Opposition at 19 ¶ 57.

²⁷⁹ Statement of Undisputed Facts, *supra*, ¶ 79(a) (citing Goldfarb Declaration ¶ 4).

These proposed facts did not result in a genuine disputed of material fact to be resolved at trial because SCO's proposed fact was only supported by hearsay. SCO offered as support for its fact a declaration of Darl McBride, offering a recitation of what Mr. Goldfarb had allegedly said,²⁸⁰ an out of court statement by a non-party offered for the truth of the matter asserted. Similarly, SCO also offered the deposition testimony of Ryan Tibbitts, there reciting what Mr. McBride had told him about what Mr. Goldfarb had allegedly said to Mr. McBride,²⁸¹ there offering multiple layers of hearsay.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure state that “[i]f a party fails to properly support an assertion of fact or fails to address another party’s assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c) [*i.e.* with admissible evidence], the court may consider the fact undisputed for the purposes of the motion.”²⁸² Accordingly, IBM’s fact, supported by Mr. Goldfarb’s declaration, is considered an undisputed fact for the purposes of IBM’s Interference Motion when faced with SCO’s proposed fact and responses that were supported only by hearsay.

SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD

Summary judgment is proper “if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.”²⁸³ “An issue of material fact is ‘genuine’ if a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.”²⁸⁴ In moving for summary judgment, IBM “bears the burden of showing the absence of a genuine issue of material fact”²⁸⁵ However, as it relates to SCO’s claims, IBM “need not negate

²⁸⁰ McBride Declaration ¶ 29.

²⁸¹ Tibbitts Dec. 16, 2005 Depo. at 86:16–19.

²⁸² FED. R. CIV. P. 56(e), (e)(2).

²⁸³ FED. R. CIV. P. 56(a).

²⁸⁴ *Universal Money Ctrs., Inc. v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 22 F.3d 1527, 1529 (10th Cir. 1994) (quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986)) (internal quotation marks omitted).

²⁸⁵ *Universal*, 22 F.3d at 1529.

[SCO's] claim[s], but need only point out to the district court 'that there is an absence of evidence to support [SCO's] case.'"²⁸⁶ Upon such a showing, SCO "must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial as to those dispositive matters for which [SCO] carries the burden of proof."²⁸⁷ "The mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff's position will be insufficient to defeat a properly supported motion for summary judgment."²⁸⁸

ANALYSIS

A plaintiff must prove three elements under Utah law to succeed on claims of intentional interference with economic relations: "(1) that the defendant intentionally interfered with plaintiff's existing or potential economic relations, (2) for an improper purpose or by improper means, (3) causing injury to the plaintiff."²⁸⁹ Subsequent case law has further restricted the scope of an interference claim: an improper purpose is no longer sufficient, and improper means is a necessary element.²⁹⁰

IBM's Interference Motion offers three arguments for summary judgment on SCO's interference claims: (A) SCO's allegations of interference with respect to the identified companies "are denied by the companies or entities at issue and otherwise entirely without evidentiary support;"²⁹¹ (B) "there is no causal link between any act of IBM and any specific injury to SCO;"²⁹² and (C) "IBM's allegedly tortious acts were not undertaken with an improper

²⁸⁶ *Id.* (citing *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986)).

²⁸⁷ *Id.* (citing *Applied Genetics Int'l, Inc. v. First Affiliated Sec., Inc.*, 912 F.2d 1238, 1241 (10th Cir.1990)).

²⁸⁸ *Id.* (quoting *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252).

²⁸⁹ *Leigh Furniture & Carpet Co. v. Isom*, 657 P.2d 293, 304 (Utah 1982).

²⁹⁰ See IBM's Interference Supplement at 6 (citing *Eldridge v. Johndrow*, 345 P.3d 553, 561 (Utah 2015); and SCO's Interference Supplement at 6 (citing IBM's Interference Supplement at 6).

²⁹¹ IBM's Interference Motion at 2.

²⁹² *Id.* at 3.

purpose or by improper means.”²⁹³ Because SCO’s claim fails on the lack of evidence supporting its allegations of interference and a lack of causation, it is unnecessary to further consider whether IBM used improper means.

A. No Evidence Supports Direct Interference with the Companies SCO Specifically Identified and Claims Regarding Market Competition are Not Actionable.

IBM argued that “SCO cannot show any unlawful interference by IBM at all.”²⁹⁴ Indeed, as shown by the undisputed facts,²⁹⁵ SCO’s allegations regarding Baystar,²⁹⁶ Computer Associates,²⁹⁷ Oracle,²⁹⁸ and Intel²⁹⁹ allege no direct interference from IBM. Rather, regarding these companies, and regarding what SCO describes as a broader claim of interference with the UNIX-on-Intel market generally, SCO alleges nothing more than that IBM “hardened” LINUX by misappropriation of source code to which SCO claimed some ownership (an ownership that has since been pared following the *Novell* case³⁰⁰ and subsequent partial summary judgment³⁰¹ in this case), and subsequently, SCO’s business with those companies diminished.

First, SCO has alleged no set of facts of direct interference with any company except possibly Hewlett-Packard, which will be discussed below.³⁰² Second, alleged misappropriation of source code, while potentially a breach of contract or a copyright violation, is not in and of itself tortious interference. Third, IBM correctly argues that “Utah (like other jurisdictions)

²⁹³ *Id.*

²⁹⁴ IBM’s Interference Memorandum at 36.

²⁹⁵ *See* Statement of Undisputed Facts, *supra*, Section F.

²⁹⁶ *Id.* ¶¶ 71–81,

²⁹⁷ *Id.* ¶¶ 82–83, 98(a), 98(d), 99(a).

²⁹⁸ *Id.* ¶¶ 84–92, 98(b), 98 (d), 99(b).

²⁹⁹ *Id.* ¶¶ 93–97, 98(c), 98(d), 99(c).

³⁰⁰ *SCO Group, Inc. v. Novell, Inc.*, Case No. 2:04-cv-00129-TS.

³⁰¹ Memorandum Decision and Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part IBM’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on the Basis of the *Novell* Judgment, [docket no. 1132](#), filed Dec. 15, 2014.

³⁰² *See* Analysis, *infra*, Part B.

simply does not recognize activities with respect to an entire market as a basis for recovery for ‘intentional’ interference with contract or business relations,”³⁰³ and the authority SCO offered does not support SCO’s general market interference theory but actually holds that no such tort is recognized.³⁰⁴

In opposition, SCO argues that in order to meet the first element of the tort, SCO “need only show that defendant’s intentional conduct interfered with existing or prospective business relationships,” but SCO “is not required to identify specific contractual relationships with which defendant interfered.”³⁰⁵ Instead of offering any specific identification or facts, SCO argues that “Utah law recognizes that actionable business relationships include plaintiff’s actual or potential customers, suppliers, and business associates,” and as support, cites the Utah Supreme Court: “Driving away an individual’s existing or potential customers is the archetypical injury this cause of action was devised to remedy.”³⁰⁶ Indeed, SCO argues that “[t]he fact that the number of potential customers with whom SCO would have completed a transaction, but for IBM’s interference, exceeds the number that SCO can possibly identify, makes IBM’s improper conduct no less actionable.”³⁰⁷

In *Leigh Furniture*, the Utah Supreme Court was confronted with a set of facts significantly distinct from the facts of this case. In *Leigh Furniture*, the former owner of the business made “frequent visits to [the current owner]’s store during business hours to confront

³⁰³ IBM’s Interference Memorandum at 2 (citing *Leigh Furniture*, 657 P.2d at 307; *Bower v. Stein Eriksen Lodge Owners Ass’n, Inc.*, 201 F. Supp. 2d 1134 (D. Utah 2002)).

³⁰⁴ See *Leigh Furniture*, 657 P.2d at 307 (recognizing the value of competitive activity which takes place in the “rough and tumble of the marketplace” and recognizing that interfering with *potential* customers may be actionable under this tort but not otherwise discussing a tort for indirect interference or non-interference) and *Mumford v. ITT Commercial Fin. Corp.*, 858 P.2d 1041 (Utah Ct. App. 1993) (stating that the conduct, not necessarily the resulting interference, must be intentional to satisfy the intent requirement of intentional interference).

³⁰⁵ SCO’s Interference Opposition at 28.

³⁰⁶ *Id.* (citing *Leigh Furniture*, 657 P.2d at 306).

³⁰⁷ SCO’s Interference Opposition at 34.

him, question him, and make demands and inquiries regarding the manner in which he was conducting his business[,] repeatedly interrupted sales activities, caused his customers to comment and complain, and more than once caused a customer to leave the store.”³⁰⁸ This is not what SCO alleges IBM to have done in this case.

The IBM analog in *Leigh Furniture* would have seen the previous owner running a competing business with directly competitive products, followed by the furniture store’s business dwindling. However, those were not the facts in *Leigh Furniture*, and likewise, IBM was not directly interrupting SCO’s sales activities and thereby directly impeding and frustrating SCO’s business. SCO is correct that interference with potential customers is actionable, but its contention that interference with unidentifiable potential customers without number is actionable is far more tenuous. However, these points are generally irrelevant because it is the context of the alleged interference, not the identity of potential customers, that is most strikingly fatal to SCO’s claims. This is so because while *Leigh Furniture* did recognize that interfering with *potential* customers may be actionable under this tort, it did not recognize a tort for indirect interference or non-interference,³⁰⁹ otherwise identified as market competition.³¹⁰

SCO argued that circumstantial evidence is sufficient to meet its burden to defeat IBM’s Interference Motion,³¹¹ but a line must be drawn between circumstantial evidence and mere

³⁰⁸ *Leigh Furniture*, 657 P.2d at 306.

³⁰⁹ See IBM’s Interference Memorandum at 47–51 (discussing indirect interference regarding the “UNIX-on-Intel market”).

³¹⁰ See *Gull Labs, Inc. v. Diagnostic Tech., Inc.*, 695 F.Supp. 1151, 1155 (D. Utah 1988) (“Competition is a major privilege justifying interference with economic advantage, and competitors are not liable for interference with contract if the interference advances the competitors’ own interest and is not otherwise unlawful.”); *Leigh Furniture*, 657 P.2d at 305 n.8 (“The exercise of a legal right constitutes justification and is a complete defense to an action of tortious intervention of contractual rights”) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

³¹¹ SCO’s Interference Opposition at 30.

speculation. The undisputed facts³¹² contain no evidence of any interference by IBM regarding these companies. Allowing SCO's claims to survive on the bases of SCO's business dwindling after IBM "hardened" LINUX would require speculation to fill the void where no evidence, not even circumstantial, is offered. SCO's best attempt at offering circumstantial evidence comes in its response to IBM's facts regarding the lack of evidence of interference with Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel.³¹³

SCO's attempted dispute with the facts offered regarding these companies was that a conversation may have taken place between IBM's Karen Smith and Hewlett-Packard executive Rick Becker at the LinuxWorld 2003 convention in which Ms. Smith allegedly said that IBM was going to pull all of its support from SCO and suggested that Mr. Becker should do the same.³¹⁴ "Not long thereafter, companies including Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel, further reduced their support for SCO."³¹⁵ The speculative jump SCO insinuates is not implausible: that IBM executives might have said similar things to executives of other companies³¹⁶ (ignoring the fact that those companies have sworn that no such discussions occurred, and SCO was unable to dispute those facts with admissible evidence), but without *any* evidence of such an occurrence, that possibility remains entirely speculative, and cannot salvage SCO's interference claims. SCO has alleged nothing more than noninterference, competition, and speculation, based on allegations of some kind of tortious conversion, misappropriation, or breach of contract regarding the source code added to LINUX, which is not *per se* interference without more factual context. Therefore, IBM has "point[ed] out to the district court 'that there is

³¹² See Statement of Undisputed Facts, *supra*, Section F.

³¹³ SCO's Interference Opposition at 79.

³¹⁴ *Id.*

³¹⁵ *Id.*

³¹⁶ *Id.* at 47–48.

an absence of evidence to support [SCO's] case,"³¹⁷ and SCO has not "set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial"³¹⁸ regarding whether IBM "intentionally interfered with [SCO]'s existing or potential economic relations."³¹⁹

B. IBM's Alleged Interference with Hewlett-Packard May Constitute Interference

Having determined that IBM's alleged interference with the UNIX-on-Intel market in general is not actionable as indirect market competition and that there are no facts to salvage claims regarding Baystar, Computer Associates, Oracle, and Intel, it remains to be determined whether SCO has alleged actionable interference regarding Hewlett-Packard. As discussed above, the relevant facts regarding the alleged interference with Hewlett-Packard are as follows:

Karen Smith of IBM recalls a brief conversation with Rick Becker of Hewlett-Packard at the LinuxWorld 2003 convention, but does not recall stating and does not believe she stated to Mr. Becker that IBM was going to cut off all business ties with SCO and that IBM wanted Hewlett-Packard to do the same.³²⁰

Mr. Becker stated that "[Ms. Smith] indicated to me that IBM was going to withdraw all their business activities from SCO, and that in the interest of the best outcome for our joint Linux initiatives that she was going to suggest that HP, and I was representing HP, and following me, Intel should do the same."³²¹

SCO has not offered case precedent to show that a defendant actionably interferes by stating that it "was going to cut off all business with" the plaintiff and that it "was going to suggest" that third parties "do the same." However, resolving whether this constitutes actionable interference is deferred because SCO's interference claims fail entirely, but also specifically regarding Hewlett-Packard, on the issue of causation in SCO's injury,³²² discussed more fully below.

³¹⁷ *Universal*, 22 F.3d at 1529 (citing *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 325 (1986)).

³¹⁸ *Id.* (citing *Applied Genetics Int'l, Inc. v. First Affiliated Sec., Inc.*, 912 F.2d 1238, 1241 (10th Cir.1990)).

³¹⁹ *Leigh Furniture & Carpet Co. v. Isom*, 657 P.2d 293, 304 (Utah 1982).

³²⁰ Statement of Undisputed Facts, *supra*, ¶ 104 (citing Smith Declaration ¶¶ 4, 6).

³²¹ *Id.* ¶ 105 (citing Becker Oct. 15, 2003 Depo. at 54:5-11).

³²² See IBM's Interference Memorandum at 44 (arguing that SCO's claim fails on causation, even assuming that Ms. Smith's conversation with Mr. Becker occurred as SCO alleged).

C. There Is No Causal Link Between IBM's Alleged Acts and SCO's Injury.

I. Causation and Injury Generally

SCO's interference claims fail generally for a lack of identified and articulated damages; because these claims are subsumed in other claims; and because intervening forces rather than IBM's offering of a competitive product caused SCO's decline.

IBM argues that "SCO has produced no evidence of damages specific to its interference claims with respect to" the specifically identified companies,³²³ and that "none of SCO's experts calculate or even address damages resulting from IBM's alleged interference."³²⁴ SCO responds that "SCO's damages for IBM's acts of interference are subsumed within and coterminous with SCO's damages for its breach of contract claims."³²⁵ Although SCO's surface argument is that it has articulated a damages calculation elsewhere in this litigation, its response acknowledges that what SCO labels as tortious interference is in reality a recasting of SCO's other claims, such as breach of contract. SCO's litigation is focused on one harm: IBM's use of source code in LINUX, restyled over multiple contract and tort theories. As already discussed above,³²⁶ any improper use of source code, although it may have breached a contract, was not in and of itself tortious interference. These interference claims incorrectly focus on the effects of IBM's use of source code, improperly reframing the effects of that use as new and distinct claims.

Even if SCO had articulated a specific damages amount tied to specifically identifiable third parties who reduced or ceased doing business with SCO, SCO's interference claims also

³²³ IBM's Interference Memorandum at 59.

³²⁴ *Id.*

³²⁵ SCO's Interference Opposition at 90.

³²⁶ See Analysis, *supra* Part A ("[A]lleged misappropriation of source code, while potentially a breach of contract or a copyright violation, is not in and of itself tortious interference. . . . SCO has alleged nothing more than noninterference, competition, and speculation, based on allegations of some kind of tortious conversion, misappropriation, or breach of contract regarding the source code added to LINUX, which is not *per se* interference without more factual context.").

fail for a lack of causation. “SCO does not identify any specific feature of Linux – ‘a specific trade secret or confidential or proprietary information’ belonging to SCO and allegedly incorporated into Linux by IBM – that caused any of these companies to decide to use or support Linux.”³²⁷ SCO repeatedly makes arguments like the “improvements to Linux directly and foreseeably caused Linux to displace SCO’s UNIX operating systems in the Intel market,”³²⁸ without acknowledging that IBM’s creation of a product would not by itself displace SCO’s product. Rather, SCO’s customers would have to independently choose to forego continuing business with SCO for SCO’s business to decline. The independent choices of SCO’s customers undermine any alleged causal connection between IBM’s product offering and SCO’s decline.

Additionally, there were many other issues in SCO’s business and relationships, at least some of which predated or were entirely independent of IBM, which could have contributed to SCO’s decline,³²⁹ further interrupting any causal chain between IBM and SCO’s alleged injury. Simply stated, SCO’s theory of causation and damages is based upon a common logical fallacy: *post hoc ergo propter hoc*: because one event happens after another, the first event was a cause of the second event. To the extent that SCO’s decline came as a result of its customers switching to LINUX, the customer’s choice, and not the offering of a viable competitive option, was the natural cause of that decline.

II. Causation and Injury Regarding Hewlett-Packard

As stated above,³³⁰ although IBM’s alleged conversation with Hewlett-Packard’s Rick Becker may constitute intentional interference (a determination that has been deferred), SCO’s claims regarding Hewlett-Packard also fail because the alleged interference did not damage the

³²⁷ IBM’s Interference Memorandum at 59.

³²⁸ SCO’s Interference Opposition at 31.

³²⁹ Statement of Undisputed Fact, *supra*, ¶ 115.

³³⁰ See Analysis, *supra*, Part (B).

SCO- Hewlett-Packard relationship.³³¹ For example, according to Mr. Becker, the statements allegedly made by Ms. Smith to Mr. Becker had no impact on the relationship between Hewlett-Packard and SCO.³³² Furthermore, Hewlett-Packard has confirmed that to the extent its business relationship with SCO has changed, it is for reasons having nothing to do with IBM.³³³ Finally, the relationship between SCO and Hewlett-Packard did not decline immediately after the LinuxWorld 2003 convention and continues to be strong today.³³⁴

In addition to the general causation and damages arguments discussed immediately above, SCO's claims cannot succeed regarding IBM's alleged interference with Hewlett-Packard where Hewlett-Packard itself acknowledged that the alleged interference caused no course alteration within the SCO-Hewlett-Packard relationship, and where the SCO-Hewlett-Packard relationship was not only not interfered with, but continued to be strong.

D. SCO Has Waived Any Claim Regarding the OpenSource Conference.

A portion of SCO's interference claims focused on IBM's alleged efforts to prevent SCO executive Darl McBride from speaking at the OpenSource Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona in the spring of 2004, through contact with the conference's host John Terpstra. However, SCO has abandoned this portion of its claim, stating that "in light of Mr. Terpstra's declaration submitted in support of IBM [sic] motion for summary judgment, SCO is not pursuing this aspect of its claim."³³⁵ Therefore, summary judgment is granted in IBM's favor regarding alleged

³³¹ See IBM's Interference Memorandum at 44 (arguing that SCO's claim fails on causation, even assuming that Ms. Smith's conversation with Mr. Becker occurred as SCO alleged).

³³² Statement of Undisputed Facts, *supra*, ¶ 106 (citing Becker Oct. 15, 2003 Depo. at 149:11–24).

³³³ *Id.* ¶ 107 (citing Beyers Declaration ¶¶ 2, 3).

³³⁴ *Id.* ¶ 108.

³³⁵ SCO's Interference Opposition at 72, at response to ¶ 37(d).

interference with Mr. McBride's speaking at the OpenSource Conference in 2004, which is included in SCO's Seventh Cause of Action for direct interference.

CONCLUSION

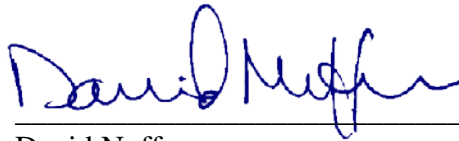
Summary judgment is granted to IBM on SCO's interference claims because the alleged intentional interference is either wholly unsupported by the evidence or is not actionable because it is indirect interference or privileged market competition. Furthermore, any presumed causal relationship between IBM's alleged interference and SCO's alleged injury is broken by intervening forces which truly caused SCO's decline. Rather, SCO's interference claims appear to be a repackaging of the damages portion of SCO's contract claims, and SCO even admits that the damages for these claims are subsumed in its contract claims. For the reasons stated more fully above, summary judgment is granted in IBM's favor regarding SCO's interference claims.

ORDER

For the reasons stated above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that IBM's Interference Motion³³⁶ is GRANTED, and summary judgment is granted in IBM's favor on SCO's remaining tortious interference claims (SCO's Seventh and Ninth Causes of Action).

Dated February 8, 2016.

BY THE COURT:



David Nuffer
United States District Judge

³³⁶ IBM's Motion for Summary Judgment on SCO's Interference Claims (SCO's Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Causes of Action), [docket no. 783](#), filed Sept. 25, 2006.